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SOLIDARITY KEYNOTE OF LAST RESOLUTION AT BANGKOK SESSION

Indian Independence at All Costs, United Action, Are Emphasized by Delegates

NATION SAID INDIVISIBLE

Gandhi Refutes British Criticisms—Claims His Proposal Simple and Friendly

Domei
BANGKOK, June 23.—Stiffening their determination to gain independence for India at all costs, the Indian Independence League at its conference which was held here from June 15 to 23 adopted a resolution which laid stress on solidly united action for emancipation of India from the yoke of British imperialism.

The communique as issued by the conference reads as follows:

"The conference which was convened to decide the working plan for the absolute independence of India was attended by more than one hundred representatives of the 2,000,000 Indian residents in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and delegates of the Indian National Army.

"As the business of the conference was completed, the entire delegation expressed the common belief that it is high time for the Indian leaders to swing into action for the accomplishment of their objective.

Branches to Cooperate

"The branch offices of the Indian Independence League in Burma, Malaya, Thailand, Indo-China, the East Indies, the Philippines, China, and Japan will cooperate with one another for the time being under under the direction of their headquarters to be established in Bangkok.

"A series of resolutions adopted by the conference urges immediate action for the attainment of independence for India, for which a five-member working committee under Chairman Behari Bose has been set up.

"'Unity, Loyalty, Sacrifice', is the motto of the Independence movement which is national in character and above partisanship.

"The conference has unanimously agreed that India is an indivisible entity.

"The platform of this movement provides for action which serves to help from outside the Indian leaders actively engaged in independence movements within India.

"This movement, however, will not reject any help or instructions which are deemed necessary for the carrying out of this platform nor will it hesitate to mobilize the resources of India which she can afford to spare for independence movements.

"The conference has reached the decision to extend its hearty thanks to the Indian leaders in India for their rejection of the attempt to involve their country in the ravages of the current war, their demand for British withdrawal from India, and their efforts to keep their country from the menace of the war.

"The conference holds to the belief that as long as the British and the Allies attempt to use India as the base for their operations or as the preparatory base for their operations, India will remain in an agonizing state of affairs."

Proposal Friendly

Domei
LISBON, June 22.—Refuting the adverse criticism directed by London papers against his proposal for British withdrawal from India, Mahatma Gandhi declared today that his proposal is the most friendly, according to a Reuters dispatch from Wardha.

Mahatma Gandhi stated, in substance, as follows:

"When Indian nationalist leaders made proposals for the settlement of Indian problems, their speeches and books were always distorted. The proposal for British withdrawal from India is one based on the most friendly spirit to Britain. I think my proposal is extremely simple, that is, Britain should not intervene in India and should leave India so that India may proceed along its own way."

Troopers Will Join

Asahi Service
BANGKOK, June 23.—Indian troops in Malaya and other occupied territories, who have liberated themselves from British control as the result of the War of Greater East

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Canadian Premier for U.S.

Special to the Nichi Nichi
BUENOS AIRES, June 22.—The Canadian Government announced today that Premier William L. MacKenzie King will visit Washington to join the Churchill-Roosevelt conference before the departure of the British Premier for London, it is reported from Ottawa today.

Thai Coup of Decade Ago Aimed at Ousting Anglo-American Influences, Avers Yatabe

It was not to overthrow the dynasty but to establish Thailand for Thailanders by wiping out the Anglo-American influence that Thai patriots carried out the so-called bloodless revolution 10 years ago.

Thus declared Ambassador Yasukichi Yatabe who is to accompany Koki Hirota, Japanese Grand Envoy, on a Special Mission of Felicitation over the Japan-Thai Alliance, in an interview held Tuesday with the Asahi, in recalling 10 years ago when he was in Bangkok as Japanese Minister to that country.

"From the beginning of 1932 there had been developing in that country a tendency for revolution. Thai patriots intended to overthrow the Royal Party Administration, agency of Anglo-American influence, and to form a new administration under the constitutional government system.

"April 6, the 150th anniversary of the foundation of the dynasty, passed without incident. Prior to the round-up of the revolutionists which was contemplated by the Home Minister, some Army and Navy officers finally rose together with patriotic government officials on April 24. They attacked the Royal Palace, demanded the royal guard division commander to mobilize the Army for the cause of the revolution. The commander refused and was shot to death instantly. This was the single case of bloodshed in the revolution.

"The revolution succeeded apparently with the formation of a new cabinet. But in reality the revolution was unsuccessful as the Cabinet members were won over to the Royalist Party. Finally, the new Cabinet chief forced Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena and two other members to resign.

"Pibul Songgram, now Lieutenant-General and Premier, though he was leader of the revolutionary movement, remained in the Cabinet under the cloak of a neutral party member. Gradually he succeeded in extending his influence over the Army.

"The revolutionists sought an opportunity for their uprising and on June 20, nine years ago, Lieutenant-General Pibul Songgram established liaison with Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena then in retirement in a suburb of Bangkok. At dawn of that day, machine-gun and tank units under the command of Lieutenant-General Pibul Songgram rushed to the Royal Palace and carried out the bloodless revolution.

"Thus, a new Thailand was born. When I was invited to their headquarters soon after the outbreak of the revolution, Pibul Songgram, Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena and other leaders of the revolution movement who requested Japanese assistance for the construction of a new Thailand said: 'Our object is not to overthrow the Royal Family but to wipe out the Anglo-American influence in this country. In this sense we request you to cooperate with us for the construction of Asia for Asiatics.'"

AIR SUPREMACY DUE TO WAR EXPERIENCE

Past Battles Coupled With Training Display Japan's Might, Says Lt.-Col. Matsumura

"Experience in actual warfare and vigorous training have made our invincible Army fighting air corps what it is today," declared Lieutenant-Colonel Kojiro Matsumura, an air hero of the Nomonhan battle, last night in a radio broadcast speech under the caption, "Our Invincible Army Fighter Air Corps," as he dwelled on the glorious achievements in the aerial combats in Malaya, the Philippines, Dutch East Indies, Burma and other places staged continually since the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia.

This air officer is one of those air heroes who survived the Battle of Nomonhan, in which he had to make a forced landing in enemy territory but was miraculously saved from his burning machine by his subordinates. He has not yet completely recovered from the injuries sustained on that occasion, and as he appeared before the microphone yesterday, he was still clad in white garments as he is convalescing from his wounds.

Lieutenant-Colonel Matsumura's radio address follows:

"The greater number of my old subordinates, who are still alive after the severe aerial fighting at Nomonhan are now participating in the air battles on the Southern fronts, achieving glorious war results in all these quarters.

Want More Action

"In their letters to me from the southern area, they unanimously say, 'American fighting planes are too weak' and 'British warplanes are disorderly and disappointing to us.' In this manner my former subordinates are showing their high spirits. I am exceedingly pleased with the manifestation of their indomitable courage.

"The fact seems to be that neither the Americans nor the Britons are weak, but it is that our 'wild eagles,' who have gained very valuable lessons in actual fighting up to now, have come to gain their 'battlefield bravery' through actual warfare, adding to it the subsequent harder training on the basis of the actual experience obtained in the present war.

"Our combat plane corps was created soon after the first European War. In 1918 when our air navigation school was opened at Akenogahara in Ise, a foundation was laid for training for aerial battles, for making studies of firing from warplanes, and for general education of flyers. Since then our fighter plane corps was continually on the path of expansion and strengthening. During the Manchurian Incident, our activities became conspicuous.

"In the spring of 1938, in the battle of Hsuchow, rather large-scaled aerial battles were fought between our fighter planes and the enemy machines at Kuite and other places. On that occasion the Teranishi unit succeeded in downing as many as 80 enemy planes.

"In the meantime, the Nomonhan Incident took place. Then our fighter plane corps had to proceed to the extensive border region of Manchoukuo and Mongolia, and had the experience of the regular full-fledged aerial battle with the well-equipped Soviet air force in that direction. The enemy machines including fighters and bombers came in so

(Continued on Page 2)

GENERAL ABE URGES NATION'S SOLIDARITY

Necessary to Guide Administration Properly in Current War, Says Head of I.R.A.P.A.

General Nobuyuki Abe, president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, at a meeting held yesterday by the political affairs investigation committee at its headquarters in the Dai Toa Kaikan, Marunouchi, urged the cooperation of both officials and the people so that the Government administration may not take a wrong course, reports Domei. About 100 members of the committee attended the conference.

"In view of the brilliant war results attained by the Imperial Forces," General Abe stated, "the political affairs investigation committee of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association has to be operated in order to cope with the situation properly.

"Efforts should be made to attain the object of the Greater East Asia War, to create a Co-Prosperity Sphere in East Asia and to establish a new order in the world, these being the reasons the political affairs investigation committee has been formed.

"Both officials and the people should cooperate so that the Government administration may not take a wrong course. Therefore, in cooperation with the Government, an unshakable national policy has to be formulated.

More Efficiency to Diet

"When the Diet is in session, fruit of efforts of this committee will be reflected as the wishes of the whole nation. As a result, efficiency of the Diet will be increased. Accordingly, you are requested to do your very best for the committee."

After his speech, Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, head of the committee, clarified a concrete policy with respect to future activity. Afterward, members of the committee set forth their views.

The chief object of the committee is to bring the Greater East Asia War to a successful conclusion and to construct a Co-Prosperity Sphere in East Asia, so in place of conducting researches with reference to various domestic policies, efforts should be focussed on principal ones alone, declared some members.

Some pointed out that on the occasion of conducting investigation with reference to provincial conditions, kindness should be taken into consideration first of all. As to liaison between the Political Association and the committee, others asserted that nothing to be desired should be left.

After the exchange of views, a luncheon party rounded up the meeting of the committee.

USE OF OLD FAPI BANNED

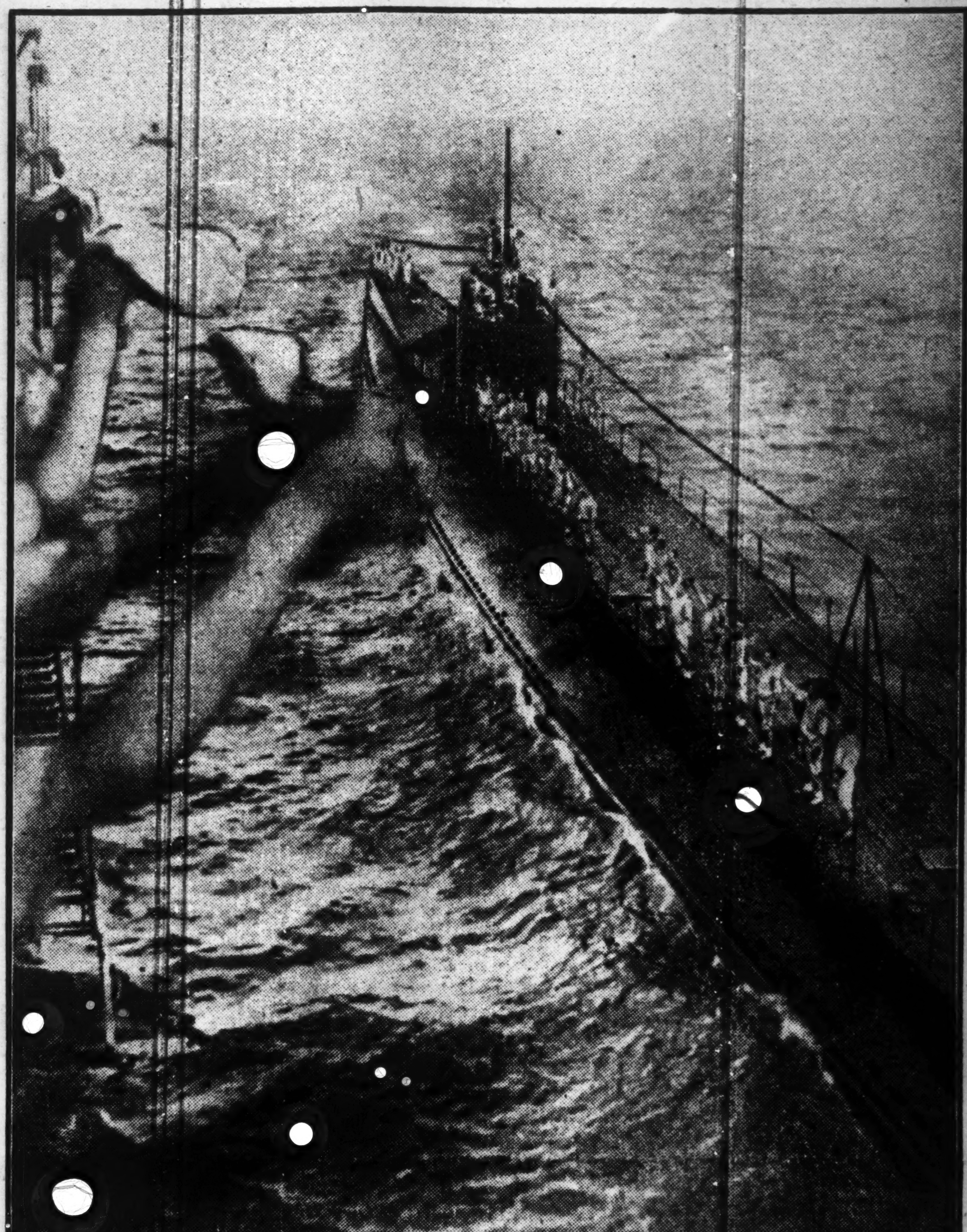
Nanking Government Prohibits Currency From June 25

Domei
SHANGHAI, June 23.—The Finance Ministry of the National Government of China at Nanking today issued a promulgation prohibiting the use of old legal tender on and after June 25 in the Shanghai and Nanking areas.

With the abolishment of the old fapi, notes issued by the Central Reserve Bank of China will be the sole legal currency in the Shanghai and Nanking districts.

The move of the National Government of China is expected to curtail inflationary tendencies resulting from the depreciation of the fapi.

Off on Another Successful Venture



Cheered by their Navy comrades, a Japanese undersea raider departs on a voyage to spread terror among enemy shipping. It was such a craft as that shown above which consternated the Americans recently in its intrepid attacks on Vancouver Island and the coast of Oregon. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

STATEMENT IS MADE ON NATIONAL BODIES

Fumio Goto Announces Approved Regulations Governing Organs

A verbal statement concerning the regulations governing national movement bodies which had been approved at the Cabinet conference was issued yesterday afternoon by Fumio Goto, Secretary-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, reports Domei.

The gist of the statement follows:

"The Government at the Cabinet conference on May 15 decided that various national movements heretofore supervised by administrative offices be brought under the supervision of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, in order that all national movements be launched by the people themselves without the supervision of Government offices.

Unity Through Professions

"This will bring a result of rearing and strengthening the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Simultaneously, it will place the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in a position to bring various national movements under its control and to make the one hundred million subjects unite to serve the country through their professions.

"The Imperial Rule Assistance Association accordingly carried out adjustments and renovations of its organization in conformity with the Government's intention. At the same time, the Association opened discussions with various national movement bodies from the beginning of this month.

"However, a necessity occurred in the course of the discussions for the association to seek the Government's concrete policy regarding important matters that had been decided upon at the Cabinet conference. At today's Cabinet conference, the Government's concrete policy was approved.

Means for Harmony Sought

"Two points were approved at yesterday's Cabinet conference: The first concerns with the issue partaining to the propelling organizations. The existing national movement bodies used to maintain contact among themselves regarding the movements they were to launch. Since these bo-

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France Can Regain Former World Status Only by Cooperating With Japan in E. Asia

Edouard Bilman, who was called by France to join the colors in 1940 while teaching at Saint Joseph's College in Yokohama today told the press that France can regain its former status only if the French strive with Japan for establishment of a Co-Prosperity Sphere, states Domei.

Mr. Bilman recently returned to Tokyo from French Indo-China.

"I am a native of Alsace-Lorraine, and was called to the colors in April, 1940, while I was teaching at Saint Joseph's College in Yokohama," he said. "When I arrived at Haiphong on September 8, France already had lost the war.

"As I understand the Japanese language, however, I was kept in French Indo-China and served as liaison officer between the French army and the Japanese Army. I was deeply impressed at the time by the generosity of Major-General Issaku Nishihara, as well as the strict discipline maintained by Japanese Forces for which I have much respect.

"I am confident that France can regain its former position only if it cooperates with Japan in Greater East Asia."

NEW RULING IS DECIDED ON FAMILY ALLOWANCES

Employes of Municipalities, Teachers to Get Monthly Sum From State

Employes of municipalities and school teachers whose salaries are not payable from the State coffer will be shortly given retroactively from April, the monthly family allowance of ¥3 for each member of their families as in the case of Government officials, it was decided at the Cabinet meeting held on Tuesday, reports the Asahi this morning.

Those who have the privilege stipulated in the new decision are policemen, teachers of national schools as well as various secondary schools, officials of municipalities, employes of such municipal services as water, gas, electricity and traffic services and other employes.

According to the journal, these municipality employes including school teachers number some 900,000 all over the country and family members are estimated to total about 3,500,000.

As to the source to meet part and the whole of allowance, negotiations are progressing between the two Ministries of Home and Finance for defraying the expenses out of the national Treasury, it is further reported.

CHINESE REDS DEFEATED IN MOPPING-UP CAMPAIGN

Bandits in Shantung-Hopei Border Region Successively Smashed by Japanese

Domei
TSINAN, June 23.—The Kadoma, Nakamura and Nakayama units are now successfully carrying on their mopping-up campaign against Communist bandit corps on the Shantung-Hopei border regions, according to field dispatches reaching here today.

The Japanese units on June 18 attacked and dispersed about 800 bandits at a point 15 kilometers east of Manhsin in Hweimin sector, Shantung Province, the field dispatches revealed.

The same Japanese Forces on June 15 fought against about 700 Communists at a point 25 kilometers south of Hweimin, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy, the dispatches disclosed.

Japanese troops, on June 17 are reported to have attacked and defeated about 500 enemy troops, led by their Commander Wang Fucheng, at a point 15 kilometers east of Loling. Japanese units also crushed about 700 bandits at a point 15 kilometers northwest of Hweimin, it also is reported.

OREGON COAST BLASTED TWICE SAYS OFFICIAL REPORT IN U.S.; ATTACKS BRING CONSTERNATION

Damage Caused Hidden—Light Control Ordered in Area

THIRD BLOW SUFFERED

Special to the Yomiuri
BUENOS AIRES, June 22.—According to an official report submitted to the Washington Government by the Commander of the Northwestern Pacific Area Defense, a lone Japanese submarine appeared off the Pacific coast of the State of Oregon on the evening of June 21 and again at dawn of June 22, and bombarded military establishments in the neighborhood of the Columbia River on the State boundary of Oregon and Washington, it is reported from Washington.

The extent of the damages caused by the Japanese submarine is not known, but according to the report, the Northwestern Pacific Area Defense Commander immediately ordered light control along the entire coast district of the State of Oregon, and the people are in utter consternation.

It is the third Japanese attack on the Pacific Coast of North America. The first attack was made on the oilfield near Santa Barbara, California, on February 23, just when President Franklin D. Roosevelt was giving his Fireside Chat, and the second was the recent attack on Vancouver Island on June 20. The third attack was made just when Premier Winston Churchill and President Franklin Roosevelt are conferring at Washington.

Oregon Against War

Recalling his stay in Portland, Oregon, as Japanese consul from 1930 to 1932, Hiroshi Ashino, member of the World Economic Research Association, on hearing the attack launched by a Japanese submarine from the night of June 21 to 22 on the coast of Oregon, gave a description of the Pacific Coast State, says Domei.

"Oregon is noted for its beautiful scenery. I can imagine how the Americans there were shocked when they heard of the attack launched by a Japanese submarine.

"The state is surrounded by Washington, Idaho and California, and its west faces the Pacific Ocean.

"The Columbia River flowing along the northern border, is the second largest river in the United States. Many people come to see the fine landscapes every year.

"An old fishery port, Astoria, and many other small towns on the coast used to be busily engaged in salmon fishing. Portland, the capital of the State, is situated about 100 miles from the mouth of the Columbia River and is the second largest city with a population of 300,000.

"There were about two or three thousand Japanese of whom most were engaged in fishery, living in the state, but they must have been sent to the hinterland now.

"As Japan was the best customer for buying lumber and wheat from Oregon the people there were not in favor of entering into warfare with Japan."

Oregon Described

Following reports of the shelling of the coastal area of Oregon State by Japanese submarines, Kazuo Ebina, former editor of the New World Sun in San Francisco and Dr. Keijiro Yamamoto, formerly a dentist in Portland, both now living in Tokyo, described to the press the conditions in Oregon.

Mr. Ebina stated: "Oregon situated on the Pacific coast, is thinly populated, and has few good harbors. As for the industries there, excepting agriculture and forestry, it has few thriving industries.

"The port of Seattle is situated

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Congressman Urges U.S. Build More Submarines To Combat Axis Menace

Construction of submarines as a counter-measure against Axis undersea raids was suggested on Sunday by Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, the Yomiuri reported from Buenos Aires, quoting a Washington dispatch, states Domei. Pointing out the ever-increasing losses of the Anglo-American shipping, Senator Hill warned that if such a state of affairs continues, the United States and Britain, whatever efforts they may make for shipbuilding, will be forced to their knees. As a means to surmount this difficult situation, the paper stated that he suggested construction of submarines of a 7,500-ton class following the example of Germany in the first World War.

ITALIAN WARPLANES AGAIN BLAST MALTA

Great Results Reported as Six Enemy Planes Downed and Airfield Battered

Domei
ROME, June 23.—Responding to the rapid development in the North African theater of war, the Italian air force again raided Malta on June 22, downing six enemy fighters.

Another unit of the Italian air force attacked the Luca airfield on Malta Island with great results, it was announced today by the Italian High Command.

Soviet Losses Huge

The Soviet Government yesterday admitted that the Soviet Army during its year's fighting against Germany, suffered casualties amounting to 4,500,000 in killed, wounded and missing, according to a Nichi Nichi Stockholm dispatch, states Domei.

The number of tanks lost by the Soviet Army during the same period reached 15,000 while 9,000 planes were also lost, the Nichi Nichi dispatch said.

Prestige All Lost

Domei
LISBON, June 23.—The prestige of the British army has been lost with its miserable defeat in North Africa, and the cause of the defeat on the Tobruk front is being thoroughly examined by British military experts, Havas reported today from Sydney, quoting Australian sources.

Meanwhile, all Australian papers have expressed their hopes that the British army would restore, however little, the loss of face during the past three weeks, the report said.

British Ships Sunk

Domei
BERLIN, June 22.—German high-speed motor boats attacked and demolished a fleet of British warships trying to escape from the Tobruk harbor yesterday morning, the High Command announced today.

One patrol boat, six coast cutters, and one 4,500-ton type transport vessel were sunk, while three coast cutters and 175 crew members were captured, the communique said.

Meanwhile, the German captured 28,000 war prisoners in the Tobruk battle and also captured or destroyed over 100 tanks. Ammunitions and guns taken are yet unknown, the announcement concluded.

GREEK TROOPS IN LIBYA MUTINY AGAINST BRITISH

Had Been Forcibly Recruited From Among Refugees in Syria and Egypt

D.N.B.
ANKARA, June 22.—Mutinies broke out among the Greeks who had been compelled to serve in the British 8th army in Libya. The British had called up these men from among all Greeks living in Egypt.

Other Greek formations which had been formed in Syria from a number of refugees as well as Greek formations of Cyprus also mutinied.

The Greek Legation in Ankara admitted that the hostility against the British war conduct and against the policy of the exiled Greek government on behalf of all Greeks living abroad was on the increase.

MANY OFFICIALS FOR SOUTH

100,000 Government Men to Be Transferred to Southern Regions

Approximately 100,000 Government officials in Japan will be gradually transferred to the Southern Regions in accordance with the policy adopted on June 19 by the Cabinet, it was learned today, states Domei.

All Ministries are expected to submit to the Cabinet by July 15 their respective plans for streamlining their administrations, based on the instruction to decrease the number of officials in Tokyo offices by 30 per cent, prefectural administrations by 20 per cent and employes of Government factories by 10 per cent.

BRITAIN'S LOSSES COSTLY TO AMERICA

Roosevelt Admits Financial Scheme Must Be Revised Due To 'New Developments'

In June last year, former U.S. Secretary of State, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, commenting on the Lend-Lease Bill, declared that the Roosevelt Administration was prepared to spend $75,000,000,000 of the American taxpayer's money to defeat Germany, reports "Der Angriff" in a recent article. No sooner had this declaration been made when Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, made another statement to the effect that the Roosevelt government would spend $150,000,000,000 if necessary to crush Hitler.

The article continues to say that the people hearing of this staggering figure were shocked, to say the least. It would be impossible, they thought, for any government to spend that amount regardless of how generous it might be to the folks across the sea. So the people started to make mental calculations about their next income tax returns wondering in turn, how much more they would have to pay in order to keep the British Empire going.

The United States has been at war for six months, and Congress has already appropriated more than 80 billion dollars to finance the war, and Roosevelt now wants another 40 billion to bring the first year's expenses up to the sum of 120 billion dollars! In the light of this development, Cordell Hull was understating the case when he pledged 150 billion dollars for the defense of the British Empire. If 120 billion is the cost for the first year, how much more will the American taxpayers have to pay for a war that is going to last considerably longer than one year, asks the same paper.

It will be recalled that Roosevelt, in his message to Congress, stated: "Following new developments, all our previous estimates have been shattered and the credits requested some time ago are far from being sufficient for the coverage of military expenditures. Our whole financial scheme must be revised." Thus the trust-worthy President has admitted a mistake in his calculations.

It must be remembered, continues the article, that every British warship lost must be replaced by American taxpayers, and the figures tend to mount daily. With this in mind, Roosevelt had counted on getting new materials from Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies for nothing—in return for Lend Lease aid to the Allies. The Philippines for instance, he thought, would contribute much with other raw materials to the war industry.

However, all these hopes have been shattered owing to the glorious results obtained by the Imperial Japanese Forces, and now Roosevelt has to look elsewhere for rubber, tin, hemp and countless other items which the former Allied possessions in East Asia were to have furnished. If they cannot be found, they must be produced synthetically and Roosevelt has gone in for ersatz products in a big way.

The article concludes by stating that Roosevelt will be granted the additional 40 billion from Congress, but this will not be the end. The President will have to go again to Congress and demand more, and after that, still more. The worst of it is that the more Roosevelt spends, the greater the inflation of the U.S. dollar will be, and the more it is inflated, the more he will have to appropriate to meet the rising costs. It is a vicious cycle that has no end, except in disaster, and that, sad though true, is where Roosevelt is leading his people.

POSTAL SERVICE IN BURMA TO BE GREATLY EXPANDED

Japanese Military Administration to Open Up Post Office in Mandalay Soon

Domei

RANGOON, June 23.—The postal service, started on June 1, with great success in the Rangoon, Prome, and Moulmein districts, with 15 post offices in each section, will be made more complete when a similar operation will be extended in Mandalay by the end of this month.

The Japanese military administration, which has been maneuvering its keen efforts for the restoration of the Burma border, has taken up this matter as one of the first measures of rehabilitation in the region.

It has now realized that the service will be enough to meet practically all needs there, though only post cards and letters will be accepted for the time being.

Solidarity Keynote Of Last Resolution At Bangkok Session

(Continued From Page 1)

Asia, are expected to join the Indian independence movement.

This is regarded as one of the results of the recent Indian independence meeting held at Bangkok, at which the representatives of all factions had thoroughly agreed to cooperate.

The recent Bangkok conference is very significant as the future of India will determine largely the trend of world situation. The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has not only given a fatal blow to the British domination of the world, but has also opened an opportunity for the independence of India.

Press Comments

Wednesday, June 24

KOKUMIN—U.S. Citizens Warned

NICHI NICHI—Indian Independence League to Start Functioning

ASAHI—Ex-Foreign Traders' Southern Advance

U.S. Citizens Warned

KOKUMIN—On the heels of a Japanese submarine's bombardment of Vancouver Island last Saturday, Domei reported yesterday that the northern coast of Oregon State was shelled twice by what appeared to be a Japanese undersea craft from the night of Sunday to dawn on Monday.

The bombardment of the Pacific coast of the United States by Japanese submarines was first staged in February on Santa Barbara, when President Franklin Roosevelt made his "Fireside Chat." The latest shellings, reportedly performed twice almost successively, are nonetheless significant than the first in that they occurred when the Roosevelt-Churchill talks were in progress.

Lieutenant-General Delos Emmons is reported to have recently issued a warning to the civilian Americans in Midway and the Hawaiian Islands advising the women and children to evacuate to their homeland. The report is highly interesting when compared with the many bombastic remarks so far made by the American leaders regarding their "victories."

The Japanese sphere of military operations, if briefly reviewed in this connection, now extends to an area unprecedented in the history of an individual country's warfare. Practically all of the Pacific Ocean is under the control of the Japanese Navy. The Imperial Army, meantime, is operating on almost all the land areas in East Asia. This has been realized solely on the strength of our unrivaled Army and the world's most powerful Navy. The entire nation is now unshakably convinced that this country's advantageous position can be maintained forever.

The citizens of the United States are kindly warned in this connection to forthwith discard their reliance on the industrial power of their country in their resistance against the Axis. They are asked to reflect on what their industrial power has so far achieved in its attempt to produce better weapons of war than those of the Japanese.

They boasted of their country's capacity in turning out machines of all kinds. But what is the result of their machine production? Their planes and other warcraft daily fall as easy prey to the superb Japanese war weapons, manned by those who have first-rate spiritual strength to match with power of their weapons.

Any prolongation of the present warfare by the United States, therefore is an act of sheer suicide.

Indian Independence League to Start Functioning

NICHI NICHI—The Indian Independence League, which had been in session at Bangkok from the 15th of this month, was successfully brought to a close on Tuesday. The event was historic in that the meeting held very earnest discussions on Indian independence among the representatives of 2,000,000 Indians living outside their homeland. The question of Indian independence is one of long standing, but never before was the problem so seriously discussed by the representatives of so many Indians.

The meeting succeeded in arriving at a resolution that the Indian independence move should function at once under the supervision of a working committee composed of five members selected from among those who attended the session. It was clarified at the meeting that the league would offer every aid to the Indian national leaders in India adding that the members of the league will not refuse to accept any legitimate help from other countries in the realization of their aims.

Judging from the enthusiasm manifested by every representative at the meeting for the common cause, it is all too apparent that the work to be started by the League will have a very favorable effect on the general movement for Indian independence.

Every patriotic movement, it can be stressed, is chiefly motivated and carried to success by the zeal of the leaders. The present Indian independence move, in this respect, is no different inasmuch as the leading representatives at the meeting were burned with the desire to acquire a true independent status for their mother country. They made all the members attending the conference bind themselves with a pledge that the workers for the movement should have as their guiding principle the three virtues of "unity, faithfulness and self-sacrifice."

Another thing to be noted in this respect is that an Indian National Army will be attached to the headquarters of the League, under the direct control of the aforesaid working committee. This armed force is one of the most remarkable expressions of the strong will with which the League started to carry out its mission.

Japan earnestly hopes in this connection that the new move will have the wholehearted cooperation of the national leaders in India. Also, it is our wish that some of these leaders, as yet unaware of the true intention of Japan to assist India in its move for independence, will be broadened in their outlook.

Ex Foreign Traders' Southward Advance

ASAHI—Many of those who gave up their activities as regards foreign trade in conformity with the wartime adjustment of business in this country are now expressing the wish to be allowed to settle in the southern regions to resume their old occupations. Their wish, it is reported, is now under consideration by the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

In view of the Government's recent measure curtailing the number of small and medium-sized industrialists and commercial men so as to redistribute man-power among the various fields of activity, it is quite natural that the interested authorities are closely examining the new wish among the ex-foreign traders, so that it will be realized as far as the military requirements in the southern regions will allow.

It is evident that all occupied regions in the South will have their own economic structures, each forming an indispensable link in the great chain of the synthetic economic system of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. As a result, the time-old methods employed by the native inhabitants of these regions in carrying out their business, especially in foreign trade, is destined to undergo a radical change. At this juncture Japan will offer every aid in the form of the dispatch of experts in that line.

The wish of the ex-foreign traders to go South, therefore, can be said to have been quite timely expressed for, thus, the Government's southern policy will be greatly facilitated. It is left in the hands of the interested authorities now, to see that the desire of the ex-foreign traders is properly attended to.

One thing we can suggest to the Government in this connection is that in the selection of candidates to be dispatched to the southern regions for the purpose of foreign trade, the old methods, of basing the choice on the past records of the traders in their own lines of business in Japan should be discarded. Instead, the most essential merit that candidates should possess is their suitability to live in the southern regions judged from the standpoints of health, age and whatever information they possess as regards the topographical peculiarities of the regions in which their activities will be started.

These considerations, coupled with the requirements of the military authorities on the spot is by far the best method in selecting the most qualified men to act as foreign traders and at the same time the wish of the ex-foreign traders can be realized with all-round satisfaction.

Statement Is Made On National Bodies

(Continued From Page 1)

dies have been brought under the supervision of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, a careful study will be made to devise a means to make these bodies work in perfect harmony with each other.

"The second point refers to the organization of local branches of various national movement bodies. For controlling and strengthening national movements, it is imperative to reinforce the organization of local branches of these bodies.

"In this connection, it is fortunate that the local branches of these national movement bodies also have been brought under the supervision of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

"Measures, therefore, will be taken so that these local branches may work harmoniously for the cause of the country."

COPPER SHORTAGE HITS U.S.

Special

LISBON.—Shortage of copper is threatening the entire United States armament program, G. C. Bateman, chairman of the Canadian Metal Control Committee, declared at Ottawa yesterday, according to reports received here.

Oregon Coast Blasted Twice by Submarine

(Continued From Page 1)

north of Oregon. The coastal steamship service along the Pacific coast must have been paralyzed from the bombardment by the Japanese submarines.

"When I recall the shock which California, especially San Francisco, received from the previous bombardment of California coast by a Japanese submarine, I can say with assurance that the bombardment of Oregon has produced high strategic and political repercussions. In all probability the entire western Pacific coast region has been thrown into complete consternation."

Mr. Yamamoto had the following to say:

"Portland is the largest city in Oregon and is situated near Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia River. The bombardment of Astoria and Westport is as significant as stabbing a dagger into Portland. The mouth of the Columbia River is so wide that even a large warship can navigate up-stream.

"During the World War, many wooden ships were constructed near Westport using timber which grows densely in the vicinity.

"Judging from this fact, I presume large-scale munition plants may have been established in the vicinity owing to current war."

SHIPPING SHORTAGE HINDERING AMERICA

Vessels Necessary to Supply Troops and Allies Scattered All Over World

Special

GENEVA.—In the May 22 issue of the New York Herald-Tribune, Mark Sullivan in a lengthy article arrives at the conclusion that the chief obstacle confronting the war effort of the United States in the present struggle is now as hitherto the catastrophic position of American shipping. The United States has distributed its troops all over the world, to places which are frequently far apart. If they are to be kept ready for action, then they must be continually and regularly supplied with the aid of ships. The difficulties facing the American position in this war are characterized by the fact that in every instance tens of thousands of miles must be travelled across the sea before one can actively participate in America's war activities, or even supply the Allies with war materials. The task to supply not only their own troops, but also Great Britain and Soviet Russia, as well as China makes tremendous demands on the U.S. war machine. Furthermore, in scrutinizing the worries resting on United States shipping it must not be overlooked that the United States possessions like Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Panama Canal Zone, and Alaska also most be continually supplied via the sea route. Therefore, the tasks, which American shipping has to fulfil in the present war, are tremendous.

If one thinks of the advanced position, which the United States must maintain out of military considerations, one must arrive at the conclusion that the present supply-net which radiates from America girdles nearly the whole world and is almost as great as that of Great Britain when the latter's Empire in the old sense of the word still existed. Contrary to Britain, however, one never gave any thought in the United States to the idea that one day one might be compelled to defend such long supply routes against enemy attacks and in general to run them exclusively with one's own shipping.

Sinkings Surpass Construction

Already now it is evident that the United States no longer has sufficient shipping space at its disposal in order to do justice to all the tremendous supply tasks. Neither can any increase of the available shipping space be observed in practice. True, United States shipyards are building like mad, but new constructions are no longer keeping up with sinkings. The battle raging at present between United States shipyards and enemy submarines has thus far turned out exclusively in favor of the latter. This is a fact which sheds a striking light on the seriousness of the situation. It must be borne in mind in all calculations regarding the future and in the evolving of future plans for a continuation of the war.

As much as one hopes in the further course of this year to double the output of American shipyards, this is nevertheless only a theoretical expectation. [illegible] calculations which are being made to-day, however, if they are to be wise, must be based on facts which are actually existent at the present moment. Hopes and expectations, at any rate, do not furnish a secure basis for future war plans.

Before everything, it is not known to what extent Germany will be able to increase her submarine production within appreciable time, and what new unexpected setbacks are still in store for the Allies. If to-day, for instance, the establishment of a second front in Western Europe is contemplated, and in doing so the support of the United States is reckoned upon, then such a plan would have to be based on the amount of shipping space which is at present actually at the disposal of the United States.

One Plan at a Time

If an entire American expeditionary force is to be sent to Europe, it is impossible for the United States at the same time to send large troops contingents to Australia. For in view of the acute shipping shortage, the United States can no longer afford to carry out several plans at once or to scatter its forces in an absolutely silly manner. Therefore, firm dispositions must be made in view of the available shipping space, and then it must be decided whether for a continuation of this war it is more useful to employ the U.S. merchant marine for troop transports to Western Europe or Australia, or for war material deliveries to Soviet Russia. All military plans must always be based on the one and only principle: "We have only a certain and limited number of vessels. What can we achieve with this limited number of transports?"

The idea that in this war just as in times of peace one can operate without any restrictions, must be discarded. In the past one has always planned and worked in the United States according to a certain visionary idea. Now, however, there are no longer any unlimited possibilities for the Americans.

Even if shipping constitutes the chief problem of the American war effort, nevertheless the steel supply is a question which is no less difficult to solve. Steel also is no longer available in unlimited quantities, so that in this sphere likewise certain plans will have to be followed in the future. If for instance a large quantity of steel is required for the manufacture of airplane parts, then it is impossible at the same time to demand large quantities of steel for the production of tanks, guns, and warships.

Rationing Suggested

Sullivan concludes his article by speaking of savings in shipping space and opines that there are certain smaller means by which the task of American shipping could be alleviated. In this connection he thinks particularly of rationing. Thus, for instance, they have resorted to rationing of gasoline in the United States not for the reason that there was no gasoline for the Americans, but because the necessary fleet of tankers was lacking, and more and more tankers on their way from Texas to U.S. Atlantic east coast ports were sunk by enemy submarines. Sugar was only being rationed because vessels, which could bring up new quantities from Cuba to the United States, were lacking.

Furthermore, the reason for the insufficient production of war materials was to be sought in the fact that every ounce of steel was today needed in the construction of ships.

However, such savings which are being made at the expense of every individual American, constitutes only a small help for the improvement of the shipping situation. If it is actually to be put on its feet again, then there is only one efficient recipe, and that is an increase in the construction of new vessels.

Air Supremacy Due To War Experience

(Continued From Page 1)

large a number as practically covering the skies over Hollombail. Our fighter planes met the enemy planes and engaged in severe aerial fighting on many occasions.

1,300 Planes Downed

"During a short space of period from the middle of May, 1938, to the middle of September of the same year, we achieved unprecedented glorious results downing more than 1,300 enemy machines. Thus, our invincible strength was shown to the world for the first time.

"Availing of the lesson gained in this battle, our fighter plane force has carried out an epochal improvement quantatively and qualitively. Now we are engaged in the present War of Greater East Asia. It can be said safely that even before the actual commencement of the war, the victory was already determined as ours. This came about, because at the commencement of the war, our fighter plane force gained great war results, largely contributing to the subsequent success in our campaign in the Southern regions.

"As we are practising quick mobile operations in the wide areas in the present War of Greater East Asia, it is a matter of course, that great hardships should be encountered, involving immense privations to the officers and men. However, when we recollect our successful annihilation of the aerial forces of America, Britain and the Netherlands in so short a space of time, we are seized with great inspiration at the activities manifested by our officers and men.

"Before the outbreak of the war, Britain and America were proud of their air forces which they regarded as the best in the world, but when confronted by our forces, they easily fell prey to our fighter planes. Why? It was because our fighter planes were all made in accordance with the strategic demands peculiar to our national forces.

"The fighting principle of the American and British air forces appears to be that of minimizing their own loss and gaining victory by inflicting as much material loss as possible against their enemy. Therefore, in operating the small-type machines such as the fighter planes, the defense equipment of the fighting men on the machines is intended to be perfect, devoting attention at the same time to increasing numerically the speed, shooting range, etc. with the result that their machines become naturally heavier, which is a great defect for the fighter planes. It is a matter of course, that the fighter machines which were made with the object of selling to other countries should have failed to display any great efficiency in actual fighting.

"In the enemy air fields in the southern direction, the necessary facilities in regard to the runways were made extremely small despite the fact that this forms the very life of the airfields, and they made great pains for making the lodging accommodations of officers and men very elaborate, just fit for making a luxurious living. As long as the enemies hold such an idea in strategic matter, it would be impossible for them to make machines that are fit for successfully meeting our machines which are made in accordance with the principle of 'Fighting First.'"

AXIS BEATING ALLIES IN TAKING OFFENSIVE

Only Talk and No Action Causing U.S. Navy to Retreat Closer to Home Waters

Special

BERLIN, June 20.—The United States Navy Department claimed a crushing victory in the Battle of the Coral Sea, it claimed a great victory in the Battle of the Macassar Straits and as usual, it claimed a smashing victory in the Battle off Midway Island but the fact remains that after every "victory," the American Navy retreated to waters closer to home. It abandoned the Java Sea, it left the Coral Sea and it apparently withdrew from the waters around Australia as well.

Such is the statement made by Hans Arnim, military commentator, writing in the German journal, B.Z. am Mittag, of Berlin.

Alluding to the Allies' much talked about offensive, Mr. Arnim stated: "We have heard a great deal about that big American offensive that is always just about to be launched but whenever an offensive is launched, the Axis Powers do the launching.

Offensive Still Awaited

"President Roosevelt has repeatedly boasted that the United States Army and Navy were trained to take the offensive. Either Mr. Roosevelt is a liar, or the training has not been very good. At any rate, the world is still waiting for that offensive, while the war comes closer and closer to the United States.

"Meanwhile, the United States Navy Department not only has refused to divulge its losses in the Midway battle, but it also remains silent on the casualties suffered in the Battle of the Coral Sea. The excuse is the same as that such information might be of use to the enemy.

"But even an idiot would know that developments a month old cannot possibly give any information of value to the enemy. This reminds one of a recent editorial in the New York Times which stated: "We are content to keep the Japanese guessing about the Coral Sea engagement; and we shall be content to keep them guessing for some time to come.

"It seems that the only people who are being kept guessing are the Americans, the people who had been solemnly promised by President Roosevelt that they would be fully informed on all developments.

"It is the same story everywhere. The Axis is on the offensive. Germany, Japan and Italy act, while Britain and the United States continue to talk. That second front in Europe is as nebulous as ever, notwithstanding the fact that England has more than 4,000,000 men under arms and the United States allegedly has concentrated considerable forces in the British Isles and North Ireland as well.

Not Anxious for War

"What these men are waiting for, no one knows; but it is fairly obvious that they are not very anxious to tangle with the Germans on the continent despite the fact that the bulk of the German Army is occupied in the East.

"At sea as well as on land, the Axis Powers are in the driver's seat, bringing the war home to the American people. The Gulf of St. Lawrence has been penetrated, the Gulf of Mexico is no longer inviolate, while the Caribbean—once the U.S. Navy's Mare Nostrum—is now a happy hunting ground for the Axis submarines. Where is the United States Navy? That question has never been answered. But the American people are worried and they have good reason to be.

"It is no fun to be blacked-out, especially when the enemy is supposed to be 3,000 miles away, but the Atlantic coast has been blacked-out because the United States Navy has failed miserably to keep the enemy away. And now the Navy Department has even warned the people against the possibility of the East coast being bombed by enemy warplanes.

"Britain's all-out aerial offensive against Germany seems to have petered out during the past few days, there having been no report of large-scale activities even from British quarters. All in all, the developments of the past week indicate that the Allies have not changed their interpretation of the word 'offensive.' It means sitting at home and letting the suckers do the fighting.

"That is the difference between the Axis and the Allies way of fighting. The British and Americans believe in talking. The Axis Powers believe in action. They believe also in each country contributing its full share in the common struggle, while England and the United States want China, Australia and India to do the fighting while Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill send them words of encouragement from the sidelines. The way to victory is through action, and to the Axis Powers action means taking the offensive."

HALF OF U.S. TRUCKS MUST BE PUT OUT OF OPERATION

Acute Shortages of Rubber and Other Vital Accessories Cause Concern

Special

LISBON, June 21.—Half of the 4,750,000 motor trucks at present in operation in the United States must be put out of commission before the end of 1943 because of the acute rubber shortage, as revealed in a report released by the American Automobile Truck Association of Chicago, the American news weekly Time reports in its latest issue, according to a New York dispatch.

According to the association's report, only a miracle could carry the American motor truck industry through to 1944. Not only rubber, but also vital accessories are lacking. Truck service, on the other hand, is of most vital importance to the United States. Some 48,000 settlements in the United States lack railway facilities and are dependent completely on truck service. The largest part of American crops is carried to retailers by trucks. At present about 60 per cent of the trucks are used to transport war material. Most of these trucks, however, already require overhauling.

The American Government recently issued a decree prohibiting the use of trucks unless they are fully loaded and carry at least 75 per cent of their loading capacity on their return trips. Many trucking enterprises have merged as an economy measure.

All these are only emergency measures hardly able to overcome the present difficulties, not to mention the future solution of the problem, the weekly concluded.

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THAI ANNIVERSARY TO BE FETED TODAY

Tokyo and Bangkok to Remember Bloodless Revolution With Gala Events

Colorful events in Tokyo today will mark the 10th anniversary of the bloodless revolution of Thailand in 1932 under the auspices of the Thai Embassy here.

At 3 p.m. today, 200 Thai students in Tokyo and the members of the visiting Thai economic mission will gather at the plaza of the Thai Embassy at Komaba in the suburbs of Tokyo to hear Nai Direk Chayanama, Thai Ambassador in Japan, stress the activities of Fighting Thai as an ally of Japan in a special address.

Later in the afternoon, a garden celebration party will be given for foreign diplomats in Japan. At 6 p.m. Ambassador Nai Direk Chayanama will deliver a special lecture to 140 Thai students in Japan.

At 11 p.m., the Thai Ambassador will make a radio speech from Tokyo to Bangkok in celebration of the anniversary.

New Spirit in Celebrations

With the 10th anniversary of the revolution in Thailand today, the country will celebrate the event in a spirit befitting the happy change in its international position since its definite alignment with the Axis Powers and its declaration of war against the United States and Britain, according to a Yomiuri correspondent in Bangkok today.

Thailand has undergone a radical change since June 24, last year, from the gloomy uncertainty due to its neutral status to a clear-cut, happy condition, the correspondent said.

In celebration of today's anniversary, a colorful program has been prepared and Bangkok now is completely attired in national flags, the correspondent reported.

In ordinary years, the anniversary is celebrated by the leadership of the Home Minister, but this year, it is significant that the Premier will take personal charge of everything, the Yomiuri correspondent pointed out.

Today, the Diet will be opened, and a monument erected in memory of the victory over French Indo-China will be unveiled. Newly-constructed government offices as well as the State Theater will formally be opened, and exhibitions of various kinds will also be held.

For two days from today, government offices and schools will be closed in celebration of the occasion. However, in view of the present situation, everything that savors of pomp and parade will not be seen in the city. Instead, everything will be celebrated spiritually this year, said the Yomiuri correspondent.

Hirota Mission Report Hailed

Meanwhile, reports that Japan is going to send Koki Hirota, ex-Premier, to Thailand is being hailed in the Thai capital, with pictures and articles of the former Premier appearing in the papers day after day, the correspondent revealed.

According to the Bangkok press, the fact that Japan has decided to send such a great man as Mr. Hirota shows that Japan, the leader of Asia, sets a special value on Thailand, the Yomiuri correspondent declared.

The conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance with Japan, the declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain and military and economic cooperation with Japan have made Thailand what it is today, a certain Thai paper revealed, the Yomiuri correspondent added.

The Prince Regent, who is studying Japanese with assiduity, according to the same correspondent, reportedly will use Japanese on the occasion of Mr. Hirota's visit.

Axis Envoys Visited By Admiral Nagano

(Continued From Page 1)

sive position was extremely advantageous, the dispatch continued.

During the battle that ensued, the Rear-Admiral continued, one Italian destroyer was sunk, but one large enemy merchant vessel and one tanker was sunk and a British cruiser was listing 90 degrees. The cruiser later was ascertained by Italian air units to have sunk, he said.

In regard to the British aerial attacks, Rear-Admiral da Zara stated that they were daringly carried out with the enemy planes sweeping down upon his cruiser one after another, and, in the case of a destroyer whose heavy guns were completely disabled, the fighting spirit of the Britishers was manifested in the fact that they continued resistance with machine-guns, he said.

Confident in Patron Saint

Stating that he was superstitious, as most sailors are, Rear Admiral de Zara said that the day of attack fell on St. Antonio's Day, which was the reason for his taking the offensive because his patron Saint gave him the confidence of victory.

In concluding his interview with the Asahi correspondent, the commander of the Italian Fleet said that his experiences in the battle made him admire all the more the marvelous achievements of the Japanese Navy, and he expressed sincere respect and admiration for its power.

Army, Navy Receive Donation

As an expression of thanks to the fighting services, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha Tuesday announced the donation of ¥500,000 each to the Army and Navy, respectively, as funds for the welfare activities for Army and Navy officers and men.

Guns Always Kept Gleaming

During pauses between major naval encounters, these mates on a certain Imperial war vessel on duty in the Pacific are busily engaged in cleaning their beloved cannon so that they may be kept in perfect trim and readiness to spurt death and destruction to all enemy crews and craft when the orders come to man battle stations and the trumpets blow for action. (Passed by the Navy Ministry).

Kobe Notes

Nearly 50 members of the Indian community of Kobe and Osaka gathered at the India Club in Kobe on Monday from 5 p.m. to pass a proposal to send telegrams of resolutions to Rash Behari Bose, currently in Bangkok, to Premier General Hideki Tojo, and to the Premier of Thailand.

The meeting was opened with an introductory speech by D. C. Mehra, representative in Kobe of the Indian Independence League.

The gist of Mr. Mehra's address is as follows:

"As you all know, Rash Behari Bose and other Indian nationalist leaders and patriots are currently assembled in Bangkok to discuss plans for the regaining of the independence of India. We Indians must thank Premier General Tojo and the entire Japanese nation from the bottom of our hearts for their supporting efforts. We are also grateful for the sympathy of Germany, Italy, Thailand and other friendly nations."

Following this, S.C. Das read the text of the telegrams to be sent to Rash Behari Bose, Premier Tojo and the Thai Premier. Mr. Das' proposal to send the cables was seconded by A. M. Pandya, and passed by the assembly.

The full text of the telegram, which, incidentally, will be sent in Japanese "katakana" reads as follows:

"We resolve that: This meeting of Indian residents of Kobe and Osaka views with much gratification the laudable, earnest efforts of the gallant Indian patriots who are assembled from all the countries of East Asia at the rally of the Indian Independence League held in Bangkok.

"In supporting their movements and activities, this meeting desires to convey its heartfelt congratulations and wishes that their noble patriotic efforts will be crowned with success and their solemn aspiration fulfilled to the brim of their loftiest desires.

"This assembly most respectfully urges Sreejut Rash Behari Bose, the Chairman of the Indian Independence League, and other Indian patriots to exert their best efforts and energies to secure our complete independence by throwing off the British yoke and banishing the Anglo-Saxon influence entirely for the salvation of our Beloved Motherland. This achievement will immediately ensure the happiness of India's 400 million sons and daughters, as well as lasting peace in Asia.

"(2) This meeting places on record its deep sense of fidelity and gratitude to the valorous and righteous people of this mighty Empire of Japan and her worthy ministers for extending their sympathetic support to us during our national struggle to salvage our freedom.

"(3) This meeting is also thankful to Germany, Italy, Thailand and other friendly nations for their assurance to tender their possible aid and support to regain the independence of India."

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on June 22: Mr. K. Akita, Mr. H.T.L. Bartels-Troje, Mr. H. Bosch, Mr. A. Lesourd, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mrs. H. Schalk, Mrs. S. Suyematsu and family, Mr. E. Suzuki, Mr. N. Takai, Mr. R. Uchida, and Mrs. Y. Uchida.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on June 22 included: Mr. Masukichi Kuroda, Mr. Kenichiro Mochizuki, Mr. and Mrs. S. Okano, Mr. M. Kurikoff, Mr. K. Iwanoff, and Mr. Mikio Wakamatsu.

Fox Believed Murdered

Despite the fact his physician announced that Emanuel Fox, United States member of the Fapi Stabilization Fund Committee, died suddenly yesterday morning in Chungking from heart failure, his friends in Shanghai are under the impression that Mr. Fox was the victim of Chungking political assassins, according to an Asahi report received here from Shanghai today, states Domei.

Exhausted Japanese Soldier in Chekiang Picked Up, Nursed by Chinese Refugees

That human love is a merit of all mankind was manifested when a certain Japanese soldier, who had fallen out of the ranks through fatigue, during the course of the recent campaign in Chekiang, was rescued by several Chinese refugees who nursed him for four days, reports Asahi correspondent, Kuroda, stationed somewhere in Chekiang Province.

It was at midnight on June 12, when a certain Japanese Unit was advancing toward Patuchen, Kiangsi Province, the report says, that one of the soldiers of the unit, Second Private Koji Ishihara, fell to the ground after having been overcome with extreme fatigue.

As it was pitch dark, his comrades-in-arms did not notice that he had fallen. The column advanced through the darkness, leaving the swooning soldier behind.

Several hours later, he regained consciousness, and found that several Chinese were nursing him. They were talking to one another but he could not understand what they said. However, he learned that he had been taken to some place in the mountains.

On realizing that he had been taken prisoner, Ishihara made up his mind to commit suicide. Then he learned that the Chinese who were nursing him were not soldiers but mere civilians so he let events take their course.

Some time later, a boy appeared carrying a big bowl containing gruel and offered it to him. The soldier thanked the boy and ate the food with zest. The Chinese around him smiled, and exchanged sympathetic glances.

He was then transferred to a hut in the mountains. As time went on, he learned that the Chinese who helped him were refugees who had fled into the mountains to avoid the war.

On the following day, the soldier was again transferred to a place about four kilometers distant from the hut and was laid under the shadow of a tall tree.

On the morning of the 16th, he was awakened from his slumbers by the shouts of men and the neighing of horses. Listening to the voices, he found that it was Japanese that they were speaking.

He was mustering all the strength in his weakened body to stand up, when three Japanese soldiers ran up to him led by one of the Chinese.

At that touching moment, he could not prevent the tears from welling out of his eyes. The Japanese soldiers were also unashamedly crying.

The interpreter, who was attached to the unit, thanked the Chinese natives for their kindness toward the Japanese soldier and offered them some money, which they declined to receive.

Second Private Ishihara was then taken to a field hospital, where he is now convalescing and is looking forward to the day when he can join his unit again.

Axis Forces Switch Action to Egypt

(Continued From Page 1)

and West Asia, if realized, will postpone the hopes of the Allies to win at least by three or four years.

The most decisive consequence which the victory of the Rommel forces has on the general war situation is that the Allies will have to forsake their dream of organizing a second front. Some British and American newspapers maintain that the organization of a second front within this year has been made impossible. Another noteworthy fact is that the United States is forced to distribute its war materials to variouse spots, as these are demanded largely in Egypt, West Asia and others.

Well-informed observers in Zurich venture to state that the complete fall of Sebastopol will take place in the next several days and, when it is realized, the menace to West Asia from the north as well as that to Egypt from Lybia will be considerably greater. Swiss newspapers say that the fall of Tobruk marks the development of a new war situation, completely erasing the optimistic views entertained by the Allies during the last six months.

Street-Fighting in Sebastopol

Domei

VICHY, June 22.—German and Rumanian forces, after piercing two enemy positions in the Sebastopol area last night, now are engaged in bitter street-fighting with the Soviet forces, a Havas dispatch from Bucharest reported here today, quoting a Rumanian announcement.

A part of the Soviet force in Sebastopol city is believed to be preparing to retreat from the position, the report said.

Meanwhile, Soviet remnants in the city are putting up a stubborn battle against the attacking German forces, the report added.

Textiles Under Control

The Corporation for the Control of Vital Materials, which announced its recent decision to place under control all textile goods, has now decided, in view of the present situation, to extend control over all articles of rayon and staple fiber. In accordance with the decision, the Corporation has given necessary instructions to all parties, concerning the investigations to be conducted of present stocks of unregistered rayon and staple fiber throughout the country, says the Miyako.

Capture of Tobruk Opens Way to Egypt

(Continued From Page 1)

and we did not think that Tobruk would fall so easily," the journal said.

The News Chronicle also declared that since the loss of Singapore to the Japanese, the fall of Tobruk is of great importance as, hereafter, the Axis air force and parachute troops in Crete will find themselves in an advantageous position to attack Egypt.

The New York Times stated that the British people there considered the problem of a second front more than the American people, but now, the defeat on the Libyan front has affected Americans more than it has the Britons.

Meanwhile, information from Cairo and Washington has disclosed the superiority of the Axis strategy and armaments, especially the Axis powerful 38-millimeter anti-tank guns.

FURS, FEATHERS DONATED

4,000 Hunters Contribute to Army And Navy

To help the fighting services with their daily sports, some 4,236 hunters under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Police Board today donated 52,436 rabbit furs, 273 wild-boar skins and 632 kwan of feathers to the Army and Navy, reports Domei.

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MATSUSHIMA SPURS MUSLIMS TO ACTION

Strong Appeal to Strike for Freedom Made by Chief of Society in Japan

In an open letter appearing in the Kokumin Shimbun, Hajime Matsushima, former Japanese Ambassador to Rome and currently director-general of the Greater Japan Muslim Society, appealed to the 400 million followers of Mohammedanism to bring into being the "Land of Light" again. The contents, in substance, follow:

Fellow-Mohammedans:

How long have we waited for the day when the 400 million followers of Islam, one of the three greatest religions of the world, might awaken themselves and rise to establish the so-called Muslim Sphere for the independence of Mohammedanism!

And how long have we waited for the day when the Muslim nations and races in the whole of Asia, by forming one solid front, might strive for the construction of the "Land of Light in the East!"

Stresses Freedom of Faith

As one of the same Asiatic races, and as a friend in whose vein flows the same Asiatic blood, we cannot remain indifferent to your affliction and hardships. In our country, freedom of faith is permitted by virtue of the Constitution so that every Mohammedan is free to believe in this religion as if he were in his own country.

Even in the occupied territories, the Muslims are continuing their everyday activities unmolested as the Japanese Supreme Commander, simultaneously with occupations, proclaimed that the lives, religion and property of the native inhabitants shall be respected. Whether or not such a promise has been fulfilled can be amply testified to by those living in the occupied zones.

We need not repeat that Japan is your bosom friend. If there ever was a country in the world which shares your emotions in times of joy or sorrow, that country, you must remember, is Japan itself.

Mahomed, the founder of Islam, did not necessarily condemn other religions. This is a fact which you Muslims in Greater East Asia, who are unwittingly hampering the construction of a New Order through religious differences, should appreciate. Mahomed resolutely denounced idol worship but on the other hand, he insisted that religion should be left to the natural course of the religious sentiments of the followers.

Mahomed himself accredits Christ as one of the prophets, so why should you hold any antipathy toward Christians? In order to rouse yourself for the cause of the 400 million Mahommedans as descendants of Mahomed, you must amend the folly of creating religious disputes. Now is the time for you to walk hand in hand in the political field.

In the past several years, I have seen traces of futile efforts of the Mohammedans in China, Burma, and other regions in Greater East Asia, and each time, I sincerely hoped that their labor might some day be crowned with success. However, unless and until you Mohammedans return to the spirit of Mahomed, all your efforts, no matter how hard you may strive, will be in vain, thus causing a detrimental effect in restoring the original status of the Mohammedan races.

In studying past records, I find that religion alone is not the sole purpose of Mohammedanism, for it acts in concert with politics at one time and with social life at the other. In short, Mohammedanism is a religion of the church and State, but unfortunately, it seems as if a clear distinction is currently being made between religion and politics.

Anglo-U.S. Bondage Must End

Now is the time for you Mohammedans to extricate yourself completely from the Anglo-American color and return to a spirit characteristic of the Asiatic race. Mahomed once said, "The Koran or the Sword." Today, both the Koran and the sword are necessary, but more important, you must realize the weighty mission resting on your shoulders.

Fellow-Mohammedans:

All you need to do is to return to the spirit of Mahomed. When this is done, the light of Mohammedanism will start glowing and eventually lead to the revival of the "Land of Light."

Radio Program

Wednesday

Morning

6:30 Morning Talk, by General Senjuro Hayashi, president of East Asia Development League; Poem Recital.

7:00 Time; News; Chamber Music: "Kiser Quartet" (Haydn).

9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: "Talk, "A Family Mobilization," by Kendo Shibata.

11:00 National School 3rd Class Hour: Music and Narration: "Rice Planting," by Yae National School Pupils of Nagoya, Music by Nagoya Broadcasting Orchestra.

Afternoon

12:30 War Songs, by Taneko Seki and Koji Abe (Vocal solos), Osaka Children Chorus, Osaka Broadcasting Chorus and Osaka Broadcasting Orchestra.

1:30 New Home Life Hour: "Economical Living in Wartime," by Heihachi Sakakibara.

2:00 National School 7th and 8th Class Hour: "National and Air Defense," by Major Tadashi Matsumoto of the War Ministry.

4:00 National School Teachers' Hour: "Wartime Economy and National Life," by Haruo Naniwada of Tokyo Imperial University.

Literary Classics of Asia

(Continued From Page 6)

we sallied out to hear."

"Candid enough!" said the laughing Empress. "But why didn't you remember the cuckoo as affectionately?"

I felt a little out of countenance.

"I don't know why," I said, "but I have a kind of feeling I shall compose no more short poems. I always am so uncomfortable when the subject comes up and Your Majesty commands me to set to work. Besides, how am I to do it when I am so stupid as to have no knowledge of metre and evolve a winter poem in spring and a spring one in autumn, and in plum-blossom time descant upon chrysanthemums? You see, my ancestor was a well-known poet, so that mine really ought to be better than others, and if they were, one might really plume oneself when people said, "This short poem absolutely fitted the occasion. But then, of course, she had the advantage of a poetical heritage." But if one has no special aptitude and yet thinks oneself clever, and so composes at large, it really is a little hard on the ancestor!"

Poetry

The Empress laughed and answered: "Well, well! Do as you please. I shall not insist on your poetising any more!"

So I was feeling easier in my mind. But while all this was in my head the Empress' brother was eagerly preparing to hold the All Night Waking. As it grew late a competition for short poems was announced, and all the ladies asked to compete. Great excitement! I was there and talking to the Empress about something else, when the Prince came up to me and said: "Why, is it possible you are not going to write us a poem? Do, I beseech you?"

I answered: "I have been honored by permission to do exactly as I please, and so I am not going to write. I have not one idea to rattle on another."

"But how extraordinary! Do you really mean to say you have permission to be dumb? Did Her Majesty give it? I don't so much mind about other times, but tonight of all times you cannot refuse!"

He was as eager as possible and I as decided! While they were criticising the other peoms the Empress wrote me a tiny note. I opened it at once and found this:

"Even though a descendant of the famous Motosuke,
"Why—why not join in the battle of the poems tonight?"

I was really obliged to laugh. It was so very amusing, and the Prince called out: "But what is it? What is it?"

(I wrote:)

"If I had not the reputation of my heritage to consider,
"Would I not gaily join in the battle of poems tonight?"

And I said to the Empress: "If I had not this incubus of reputation to keep up, I would turn out thousands of poems on the spot."

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Greatest Strategist Was Kawakami

(Continued From Page 6)

the beleaguered loyal force, assigned Corporal Keisuke Tanimura to this perilous job. The Corporal, of course, lived up to Major Kawakami's expectations and, after many hardships, succeeded in conveying the message, thus enabling the Government forces to defeat the Satsuma insurgent army.

"Russia, Get It"

Major Kawakami later made two trips to Germany for the purpose of studying military tactics, his first trip being voluntary while the second was made under Imperial orders. Returning, he was promoted to the rank of acting chief of the general staff.

The Sino-Japanese War broke out in the 27th year of Meiji (1894), in the course of which General Kawakami is said to have played an important role. So distinguished were his services to Japan that it was rumored that it was General Kawakami's personal war.

General Kawakami was not only a genius in war but a genius in foreign diplomacy He first directed his efforts toward cementing friendly relations between Japan and China in hopes of establishing a solid foundation for lasting Oriental peace.

It was about this time that General Kawakami's health began to fail. In November, 1898, when special grand maneuvers were held at Sekkasen, General Kawakami participated in it to fulfil his responsibility as Chief of the General staff, although he knew it would be injurious to his health. No doubt this considerably affected his health and he eventually succumbed to his illness in May of the following year at the age of 52. His last words were "Russia . . . get it."

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Father of the Philippines

By Ki Kimura

Dr. Jose Rizal has always been and will always be looked up to as the Father of the Philippines, and the most prominent figure in the formation of the Philippine nation, whether it be in the past, in the time of Spanish rule and under American domination, today under the military administration of Japan, or in that glorious future when, as promised in the Tojo Proclamation, the nation is granted the glory of her independence.

And this is because Dr. Rizal has made more than 70 peoples, living on some 7,000 scattered islands, realize for the first time the need for the formation of one national unit.

Rizal began to voice his opposition before the days of American rule, against Spain. The responsibility for dealing him the death sentence rests with Spain. For that reason, there was in his ideas or in his deeds no anti-Americanism. Therefore, the Americans with easy mind, permitted the Filipinos to enshrine him as a national hero, to build throughout the islands great statues in his honor, and to fan the flame of adoration for him.

After that came the Japanese who drove out the Americans.

Therefore, it is natural that the peoples of the islands should be interested in finding out just exactly what sort of relationship existed between Dr. Rizal and Japan.

The works of Rizal have the same significance in the Philippines as that which Hitler's "Mein Kampf" has in the New Germany.

Search

There are over ten volumes on the biography of Rizal.

All of them mention Rizal's stay in Japan and the fact that he mastered the most difficult language in the world, the Japanese tongue.

What took place during his stay in Japan? Is there some record of someone having met him during that time?

On this point, the novel which takes the most daring liberties with the imagination is Saburo Akanuma's "Suganuma Teifu". According to this work, Nichinan Fukumoto and Teifu Suganuma met Rizal in Manila. However, such an event is impossible, as in the 22nd year of Meiji (1890), when the two Japanese went to the Philippines, Rizal had taken refuge in the West and was not there.

I have also heard that Kan Kikuchi has published a story on Rizal's meeting with Nichinan and Teifu, but most probably such a meeting did not occur, for later, Nichinan writes that he counted many prominent personages in the Philippines among his acquaintances, but Rizal's name is not mentioned.

Therefore, if there be a Japanese who has met Rizal, it must be some one other than Teifu Suganuma and Nichinan Fukumoto.

Upon my arrival in Manila, I buried myself in the national library and searched through Rizal's original manuscripts and every book pertaining to him.

Finally, I found the long-anticipated impressions of Japan by Rizal.

But, before going into that, the reason for Rizal's coming to Japan must be explained.

Rizal in Japan

Before his trip to Japan, Rizal wrote a novel called "Nori Me Tanhele." It is the original text of Bisho Yamada's "Chi No Namida." For this work, Rizal was banished from his native country by the Spanish Government and on his way to Europe via the United States, he made a brief sojourn in Japan from March to April in the 21st year of Meiji (1883), just at the season when the cherry blossoms were in full bloom.

At that time, in a letter to an intimate friend in his native country, he wrote:

"Your dear friend Rizal has now become a strange Japanese. My face is the same as that of the Japanese people, and yet I cannot speak the language at all. When I go into town to shop, people look at me in wonder. Ill-disciplined children make fun of the strange language which I speak. Although there are only a few persons in Tokyo who speak English, there are many in Yokohama. One person thinks that I am a westernized Japanese but that I am using English because I do not wish people to think that I am a Japanese. I understand that similar misunderstandings often occur with Filipinos who come here.

"Burglary is very rare in Japan. The houses are left unlocked with only paper sliding-doors for partitions. It is also said that one may leave one's purse on the table in a hotel without fear of having it stolen. All the Japanese people seem to be happy. One never sees a fight in the street. The people are all polite, and one hardly ever sees a beggar. The Japanese are all hard workers. If I had the time to spend one or two years in this country, I would like to examine all these mysteries. All these things are of great benefit to us. As I resemble the Japanese closely, and as it does not make much difference whether I am here or in the Philippines, I do not feel the alienation that is felt in Europe."

Admirations

Again, according to the biography by Quirino, "The Father of the Philippines" Rizal deeply felt the inconveniences caused by his ignorance of the Japanese language, and put in great efforts in an attempt to master it. And, in just one month, he was able to converse in Japanese to some extent. Rizal was naturally a linguistic genius, and at that time was already able to speak Latin, Greek, English, German, French, Spanish, Italian and Chinese.

When he was able to understand Japanese, Rizal often sauntered through the streets of Tokyo, and was astonished by the largeness of this greatest city in the East, which in breadth exceeded by far that of Paris, which he had once visited.

Sightseeing at Nikko and Hakone, he was drawn by the simple and fresh beauty of the Japanese country-side. Rizal felt that although Japan and Europe were entirely different, yet there was some similarity when one penetrated into the historical background of the feudal days. He had been staying at the Tokyo Hotel but had been shortly forced to move to a spot close to the Spanish legation as the Spanish Government authorities persisted that he do so for reasons of surveillance.

Kindly Japanese, resident Filipinos, and sympathetic Spaniards urged him to prolong his stay in this land of the cherry blossoms. It was spring, and according to Rizal's diary, "The snow on distant mountains has not yet melted, and Mount Fuji is wrapped in a white bridal gown. Buds which had been huddled up during the long winter have blossomed under the warm spring rains"—the beauty of spring in Japan penetrated deeply into the lonely soul of this wandering man.

'O-Sei-san'

At this time, a Japanese girl became attached to him. The biographer says, "Romance permeated his whole being. It was of short duration, but it was a glorious moment. With a lyrical ringing of his blood, Rizal wrote his diary at this time."

The girl of this romance was called "O-Sei-san." I must translate fully from the diary all the passages relating to her.

"Japan has truly made me happy. Beautiful scenery, flowers, trees, and peaceful, polite and pleasant people.

"O-Sei-san, Sayonara, Sayonara! I have spent one golden month. Will I ever again be able to experience such a moment in my lifetime? Love, money, friendship, respect, privilege,—I lacked none of these things.

"Think of me who am about to leave this life behind, and go on a journey into the unknown and the uncertain. Think of me Even though a peaceful life with love and respect have been offered to me here (Japan) . . . . . .

"Oh, O-Sei-san, I offer to you this last line of memories of my youth. There never was a girl who loved me as you did. No girl was as devoted as you. You were like the flower which, although wrenched from its calyx, does not lose its freshness, and never withers. You did not lose your purity, nor did you let that undefiled calyx die. Sayonara, Sayonara!

"Perhaps you do not know how much even now I think of you, and how clearly your vision still lives in my memory. I think of you constantly. I breathe your name with every sigh, your vision is a part of my every thought, forever inciting it. Will I ever experience such an afternoon as that at the temple in Meguro? Will the pleasant moments I spent with you ever come back to me? Is it possible that there will ever be another such pleasant, quiet, and happy moment? In you, there is the beautiful color, luster and freshness of the camelia. . . . Ah, unhappy descendant of a dignified race, faithful always in vendetta. You are as lovable as (words missing here). But all is ended. Sayo nara, Sayonara!"

However, according to the biography, something within his soul drew him toward his voyage to America . . . It is written that Japan recognized the greatness of Rizal and a certain position was offered to him, but in his Fatherland, he had left behind a sweetheart named Leonora to whom he had to be faithful. Also, reconsidering that one who shouldered the mission of liberating his Fatherland must not linger behind and lose oneself in the overwhelming love of women of other countries and thus fail in his duty to his country, he resolutely boarded a San Francisco-bound vessel.

In short, according to this, it may be seen that Rizal's great esteem for Japan and his high praises were influenced by the fact that he was able to observe Japan through the soul of a girl, "O-Sei-san." The reason he mastered the world's most difficult language, Japanese, for which one would think that he would not have so much use in the future, during his short stay of one month, was due to the fact that he wished to speak directly to "O-Sei-san" without an interpreter.

To his countrymen Rizal is known as a "Great Lover". It may not be correct to call him a philanderer, but as a youth he was followed about by many young girls.

However, within his lifetime, there are recorded two great loves. His first love was Leonora; and during the last years of his life, there appeared Josephine, who completely captivated his heart, and who, just before he stepped to the scaffold, went through the wedding ceremony with him. But with the discovery of such a passionate record relating to "O-Sei-san", it would not be wrong in saying that there were three great loves in his life.

Who Was 'O-Sei-san'?

Be that as it may, what sort of a woman was this "O-Sei-san"?

When sending by press cable the summary of the relationship between Rizal and this woman, I also added:—

Nothing more is known about the Japanese girl, "O-Sei-san", who had so captivated the heart of Dr. Rizal, the Father of the Philippines.

Only a picture of her which the Doctor had cherished as a treasure, has been preserved by Rizal's younger sister, Trinidad. Whereupon, it is the single and ardent wish of the students of Rizal here, expecially of the chief librarian of the National Library, Dr. Rodriguez, who is now writing his biography, Dr. Quirino, who wrote the biography of Rizal, "The Great Malayan", and also of the popular woman novelist, Mrs. Araneta, who wrote the novel, "Unmei no Tsubasa", based on the life of Rizal, to have this picture published in the newspapers, and to have investigated, if possible, what sort of family she came from, and what kind of life she later led."

The above cable, together with the reprint of O-sei-san's picture, which had been preserved in Manila, appeared in the April 15th issue of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi and the Osaka Mainichi.

Clue to Mystery

Thereupon, a man appeared who said that the woman in question seemed to be his aunt. He is Kokichi Hakamada, whose ancestral home is at No. 221 Arai-machi, Hamana County, Shizuoka Prefecture, and who now lives at Sato-cho, Hamamatsu city.

According to his story, Kokichi's father, Kohachi, had an older sister named O-Sei, whose date of death is not recorded in the census registry, but of whom one picture remains. He says that the picture is the same as that which had appeared in the newspapers. One part of his revelation is as follows:—

"Judging from the tales of my father while he was living, and from the picture which has been found in our home, I am inclined to think very much that the "O-Sei-san" who appeared in the newspapers is my aunt, but as it all concerns matters which took place before I was born, I do not know anything about it. There would be no mistake if the surname, Hakamada, had appeared. I wonder if there is no way in which the woman's surname be investigated. At any rate, it is certain that she was in Yokohama during the 22nd and 23rd years of Meiji (1890-1891), and it is said that after that, the vessel on which she was sailing for a foreign country, was shipwrecked. We are having much trouble because we cannot remove her name from the registry, not having any information about her death."

Again, there is only one person living who was O-Sei-san's childhood friend. She is Dai, (87), the grandmother of Kenichi Ota, proprietor of the Takami Tailor Shop in Arai-machi. Her story follows:

"The wideness of the forehead, the shapely nose and the coolness of her gaze, her coiffure—there is no mistake that she is my friend, O-Sei-san, who was a great beauty. She was one year younger than I, so if she were living today, she would be an old woman of 86 years." The following is the life of O-Sei-san, pieced together from the memory of Dai and the tales which Kokichi Hakamada had heard from his father:

The house of Hakamada was an "amimoto" and boat-owners in Arai-hama. Being an "amimoto" meant that the house was a very influential one.

The head of the house then was Matakichi Hakamada, his wife was Yoshi, and between them there was born their eldest daughter, O-Sei-san. Her birthday is recorded as July 16, in the 4th year of Ansei (1857).

Her mother Yoshi had a daughter, Maki, by a former husband, whom she had brought with her when she had married into the Hakamada faimly. To O-Sei-san she would be a foster-sister. Her younger brother, Kohachi, and a younger sister, Haru, were later born, thus bringing the number of children in the family to four.

The foster-sister, Maki, in the first year of Meiji (1868), when 14 years of age, was taken back by her real father, who was at that time working in Yokohama's Nanking Residence, (the name by which the foreign concession was known).

In the 8th year of Meiji (1876), when O-Sei-san was 19 years old, she was married to Yoshi, a shipbuilder in her native town, and a child was born to them. Her husband left her, and having lost her child early, she was leading a lonely widow's life.

At this point, an incident occurred which was to suddenly change her personality.

Her foster sister, Maki, who had gone to Yokohama, returned to Arai-hama in the 12th year of Meiji (1880), to visit the graves of her ancestors and her grand, foreign taste in style made the villagers stare at her in wonder. On top of that, saying that it was in place of souvenirs, she distributed currency. Upon seeing this, the widowed woman thought:

"If I'm going to live at all, it might as well be just as extravagantly. . . ."

Identified

She then followed her sister to Yokohama, where thanks to her sister, she was able to enter into service at the Nanking Residence.

By chance, in the 21st year of Meiji (1889), a Filipino (Dr. Rizal), visited Japan. Although his stay was a short one, they fell in love.

Thereupon, she followed Dr. Rizal after he had left Japan, and in the spring of her 34th year, she boarded what was called the first Japanese wireless ship, the Okinawa Maru, and first of all crossed over to China (Hongkong?). Not being able to meet her lover there, it is said, she finally went to the Philippine Islands. From then until today, there has been no news of her.

I think that there are many such stories in Yokohama. Therefore, just from this, one cannot say conclusively that this Sei Hakamada is the "O-Sei-san" of Rizal's diary.

However, I say with conviction that this woman is without doubt the "O-sei-san" whom Rizal loved. This is because the picture which was discovered in the possession of Kokichi Hakamada (I have seen the reprint which was obtained by the Hamamatsu representative of the newspaper and sent to the main office) and the picture which I had reprinted in Manila and brought to Japan are most certainly the same, without a particle of difference.

With this, the identity of the sweetheart whom Rizal had found in Japan has been solved.

The truth is, when I saw "O-Sei-san's" picture in Manila, her hairdress was so modern that I had some misgivings as to whether women in Japan in the 21st year of Meiji (1889) wore such a coiffure, and thinking that it might be some mistake, I hesitated at one time to send the press cable to the newspaper.

But for a woman who had served in the Nanking Residence, there is nothing strange in such a headdress.

Women in the Nanking Residence were not ordinarily looked upon with respect by society, but there is a point of greatness in the fact that although it may be said that it was by chance and not by intent on her part, she is of some help today in bringing about the successful materialization of future Japanese-Philippine relations, having ignited within the breast of one who is considered the Father of the Philippine Islands, this pure and in a sense, one can say, even noble, passion.

Tetcho and Rizal

All this is the result of the research from materials which were found in Manila during my stay there.

And, now, is there absolutely no material remaining in Japan concerning Dr. Rizal? I cannot even conceive that Teifu Suganuma and Nichinan Fukumoto ever met him, but there must be someone who did . . . .

I was thus pondering, when by chance it was pointed out to me by Izumi Yanagida, that Tetcho Suehiro, in his "Oshi No Ryoko," on his travels through America and Europe, had written to the effect that he had met Rizal.

Upon borrowing this literature and perusing it, I found a reference to Rizal.

However, before that, Tetcho Suehiro, riding on the wave of fortune in the sudden rise to popularity of political novels, received unexpected royalty from his many works. Finding himself with enough money to finance a tour abroad, he set out on April 13 in the 31st year of Meiji, (1889) on his foreign travels.

He accidentally became the shipmate of Rizal, and thus he wrote of his first impressions in the form of a parody.

"There must be a Japanese on board this boat. Just as I was deliberating how I could find him and engage him in conversation, there passed before me a man who was short in stature, yellow-hued of complexion and with coal black hair, and of correspondingly handsome physique. Saying to myself, 'Oh, how fortunate! There is a fellow-countryman,' I hastened after him, and, doffing my hat and bowing, asked, 'Are you also on a voyage to the West?' Thereupon, he regarded me with surprise and mumbled something which I could not understand at all. Upon telling him that I could not understand English, this man said in broken Japanese, 'I am Manila, and not a Japanese,' and walked on.

"Upon inquiry, I discovered that Manila is a city in the Philippine islands. This group of islands is today a part of Spain. There are many among the natives who resemble the Japanese."

Tetcho was entirely unfamiliar with the western way of life, whereupon this man from Manila, without the slightest show of annoyance, taught him everything with great kindness. From him he learned about meals, the wash-room, bath, customs, hotel, etc., all through his voyage on the ship, as well as after landing in San Francisco and crossing the continent by rail, and later still, crossing the Atlantic on his way to London.

Rizal had taken such good care of him that, from my standpoint, considering whether I could do as much kindness for a foreigner, I do not think that I am capable of it. This, Rizal, who is the most renowned man in the Philippines and whose name was already beginning to be heard in Europe, had done for Tetcho.

From the first to the 134th page of the large volume, one can say that there is not a page in which this man from Manila is not mentioned.

In the "Oshi No Ryoko" the writer only speaks of the man from Manila, and does not once mention him as Jose Rizal. One cannot but marvel at the keen insight of Yanagida, who was able to grasp the fact during his perusal, that the Manilan was Rizal.

'Kosetsu Roku'

There is strong evidence that the man from Manila was Rizal without doubt. Namely, in another work of the same Tetcho, "Kosetsu Roku," there is the following passage:

"December 1 (21st year of Meiji) (1889) . . . upon descending Gijioka on a coach after bidding farewell to many high personages, I met a friend, Mr. Rizal, by chance. He was on his way to my house, so I called to him to enter my coach. Mr. Rizal is from Manila. Although only 27 or 28 years of age, he is able to understand the languages of seven countries. His homeland being oppressed by Spanish rule, and furthermore, angered by the poisonous effects of the ancient Roman Catholic Church, he wrote last year a book in Spanish, attacking the Spanish colonial policy and the obsolete Roman Catholicism. Whereupon, the authorities seized him and threw him into prison, and attempted to put him to death as a religious offender. However, he was able to escape to our country, and after his stay here of a month and a half, he is practically able to speak the Japanese language. I met him for the first time when I traveled with him through America as far as England.

"Even after that I have kept in constant touch with him. As a man, he is open-hearted and does not quibble over trifles, and is talented in many arts. He is a good artist, and is especially fond of wax-modelling. I have heard that the Spanish Government has declared him to be a political offender, and that anyone who harbors him will be regarded as the same and imprisoned."

Rizal Venerated

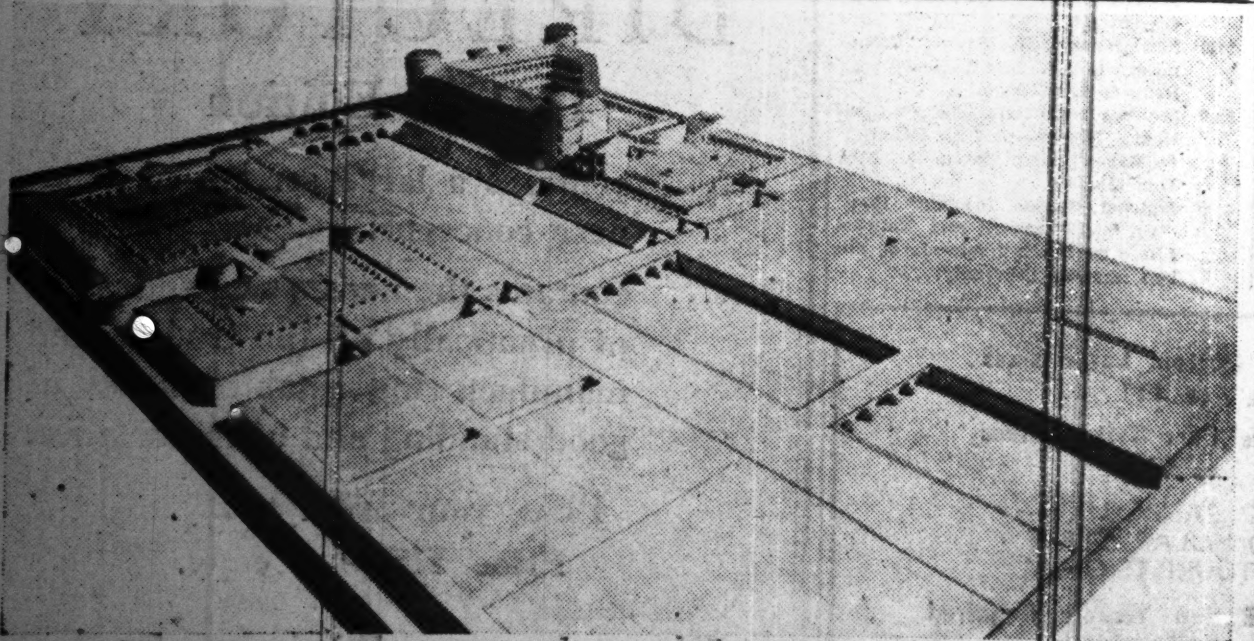
In the Philippine Islands, the veneration of Rizal and consequently the study of his life and character is very popular. Even now, every fragmentary document, every piece of writing is greatly treasured.

At such a time, what a surprise and joy it must be for researchers to learn that such detailed records relating to him exist in Japan, in Techo's "Oshi No Ryoko."

From June 1st, the Japanese language is taught in the elementary schools of Manila. There will come a day when these youngsters, upon growing up, will be able to study such materials directly from the original text.

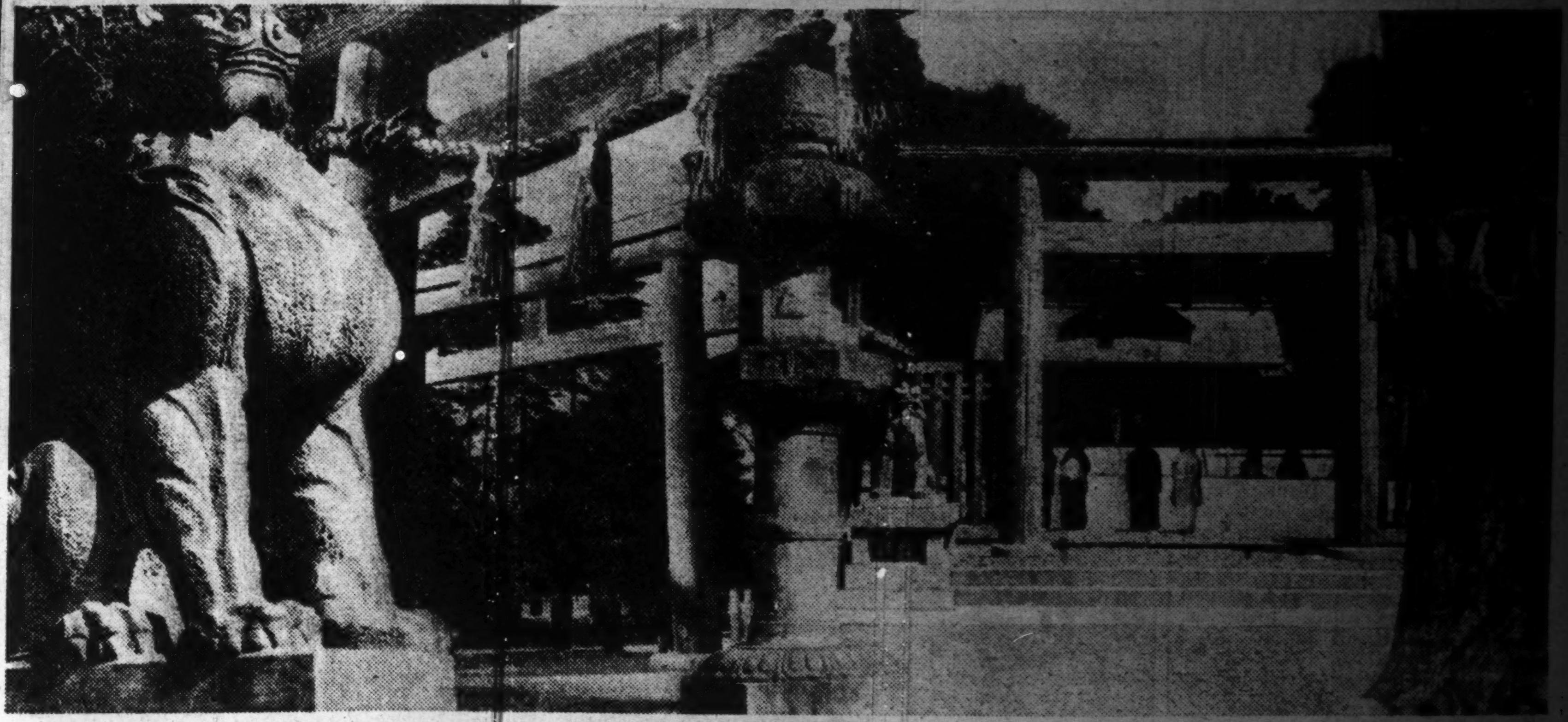
A professor at the Kyoto Imperial University, Dr. Shigeo Suehiro is the son of Tetcho. It would be even more interesting if letters from Rizal were to be found among the treasured possessions of his late father.

The Modernity of Leonardo (IV)



Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) was a modern genius in a medieval age. Possessing a mind of vast, unbounded interests, he conducted his experiments into every known branch of science and art. Above is shown a model of the ideal city that he conceived. His plan was adapted for the construction of the Royal Palace at Romorantin. The model will be shown at the Leonardo da Vinci Exhibition to be held on or about July 11 at Ueno.

The Spirit of Reverence



Shrines and temples abound in Japan, symbolical of the nation's profound reverence for the old and past. In their quiet compounds the worshippers may commune with the spirits of their ancestors, and receive spiritual strength in the pursuance of their private and public affairs. The temples and shrine buildings date back several centuries, and some of them contain many valuable works of art. (Illustration by K.B.S.)

The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Chapter 10

Contrast

The blood streamed forth from the gaping wound on Lorr Kira's back., but the Koke did not feel the pain. He did not even know that he had been cut. All that his fear-crazed brain remembered was the shock he had received when the point of Lord Asano's sword had struck the metal rim of his eboshi, and the gleam of naked steel as the sword had flashed past his nose. Fear had seized him, fear and panic, and it is doubtful if he knew what had happened after that.

The Koke groaned. He firmly believed that his skull had been split in two. He put his hand to his forehead, and groaned again. Presently he stood up, and stumbling along the corridor in the direction of the Cherry Room, he screamed out, "I have been cut. Help! Somebody, help! That ruffian, Takumi-no-Kami. He's going to kill me!"

He left a trail of blood after him, and the hurrying feet in the crowded corridor soon trampled this blood all over the place till the floor looked like that of a slaughter house.

"Lord Kira, quiet down, will you?" said some of the lords.

"Your opponent, Lord Asano, has been stopped by Yosobei Kajikawa," said others.

Lord Shinagawa Buzen-no-Kami and Lord Otomo Omi-no-Kami ran up to Lord Kira and supported his staggering figure. They were also professional teachers of court ceremony, like Lord Kira, and belong to the same Koke class.

But Lord Kira's fear-crazed eyes did not see them. He struggled, and screamed out, "A physician! Call a physician!"

Lord Shinagawa and Lord Otomo tried to pacify the wounded Koke. The other lords surged round, some of them making caustic remarks.

"Ho, was it you who was screaming out just now, Lord Kira?" said Lord Wakizaka Awaji-no-Kami, Lord of the Castle of Tatsuno, who was passing by. "Blood on armor is always a noble sight, but blood on a ceremonial dress is something I have not seen before. It is certainly very rare, very rare indeed," And he walked off without a second glance.

A burst of laughter broke out from, the other lords. Lord Kira had never been popular, and under the stimulus of Lord Wakizaka's remark, the hatred and resentment they had harbored against the Koke broke out in loud and scornful laughter.

The noise in the corridor reached the ears of Denhachiro Okado, the Chief Superintendent, in the guard room.

"Boy, boy," he called out to a passing servant, "What is the noise all about?"

"Lord Asano Takumi-no-Kami has just now attacked Lord Kira Kozuke-no-Suke with his sword," said the boy.

"What?" Denhachiro jumped up and ran out. He was followed by Juzaemon Kuru, Heihachiro Kondo kawa, and his arms were twisted be- and Goneimon Okubo, the other superintendents on duty.

Denhachiro ran toward the Pine Room. What he saw brought to him to a standstill. Lord Asano was lying face down on the floor of the corridor leading to the Pine Room, his hair awry, and the cords of his eboshi unfastened. On his back rested the brawny knee of Yosobei Kajikawa, and his arms were twisted behind him in the grip of that Herculean warrior.

Denhachiro sprang forward "Kajikawa! What the deuce are you doing? How dare you defile the ceremonial dress of daimon and eboshi?" And he struck Yosobei sharply on the shoulder.

Yosobei started, and released his grip at once. The blow had brought him back to himself and he realized that in his excitement he had done what he would never even have dreamed of doing in his ordinary sense.

Lord Asano stood up quietly, and fastened the cords of his eboshi again. His shoulders were heaving, but his demeanour was calm, and to look at him no one would have imagined that he had caused all that uproar a few minutes ago.

"Ah, Superintendent," he said.

"I am Denhachiro Okado, the Superintendent on duty today," said the other. "Until further orders, will you please come with me?"

"Certainly. I am sorry to trouble you," said Lord Asano calmly.

He handed his blood-stained sword to Kyuwa Seki, the boy who had come with the Superintendent, and taking out a bodkin from the empty scabbard, he combed his disheveled hair. He then readjusted the lapels of his dress.

"I am ready," he said.

The Superintendent took him to the Cycad Room, and making him sit down in the south corner, he ordered a large screen to be put round him.

Presently, Lord Kira also came in, escorted by a large crowd, and was made to sit down in the north corner.

"There, Lord Kira, sit down there."

"I am hurt, wounded and in mortal agony. A physician, call a physician. I want a physician, quickly."

"The physician will arrive soon. Quiet down, will you?" A screen was brought and placed round him, but the Koke was still in a state of jangled nerves. "Who is that in the other side of the room?" he asked in a voice that quavered.

"That is Lord Asano Takumi-no-Kami."

Lord Kira let out a shrill yell, and tried to crawl away. In his black ceremonial dress, he looked like a turtle trying to escape from its hunters. The others pressed him down, and dragged him back forcibly.

"Where do you think you are going?" he was rebuked. "We are here to see that you come to no harm. See how calm and cool Lord Asano is. Your conduct is disgraceful, Lord Kira. Have you no sense of shame?"

(To Be Continued)

In Past Instalments

It was the established custom under the Tokugawa Shogunate to send special envoys to the Imperial Court to tender the New Year's greetings in the first month of every year; in return, the Imperial Court despatched envoys to Yedo to inquire after the Shogun's health. For the welcome of the Imperial envoys, the Shogun's government specially appointed officers from among the Daimyo to attend upon them. The entertainment of the Imperial envoys lasted several days, and was accompanied by elaborate ceremonies, throughout which the daimyo immediately connected with the Shogun and others then staying in the city presented themselves at the Palace in full Court dress.

In the second month of the fourteenth year of Genroku (1701), when it was announced that the envoys of the Emperor Higashiyama and the Ex-Emperor Reigen were coming to Yedo, Asano Takumi-no-kami Naganori, Lord of Ako in the province of Harima, and Date Sakyo-no-Suke Muneharu, Lord of Yoshida in the province of Iyo, were appointed officers for the entertainment of the Imperial envoys. Lord Asano at first declined the appointment, for though it was a great honor to him and his family, he was, he pleaded, unused to Court etiquette. But the Court Counselors told him that he could perform his duties by consulting Lord Kira, Kozuke-no-Suke, the Koke, or high officer versed in Court etiquette, and Lord Asano was obliged to accept the appointment.

Lord Date being still young, his counselors managed all his affairs; and knowing Lord Kira's character, they sent him valuable presents when they asked him to instruct their lord in the ceremonies which he was to attend. Lord Asano's counselors on duty in Yedo were Hikozaemon and Matazaemon Fujii; and though he told them to send presents to Lord Kira, they, being unused to the world's ways, made presents which were far smaller than Lord Date's, and thereby aroused the Koke's anger. Lord Kira determined, when Lord Asano asked for instruction, to make him commit blunders and fall into disgrace. When the envoys arrived, therefore, Lord Kira did his best to mislead Lord Asano and make him commit blunders, but for three days all the ceremonies were carried out without a hitch, due to the viligance and untiring efforts of Lord Asano's faithful retainers. Lord Kira, in the mean time, continued to heap insults on the young Lord of Ako, and though the latter did his best to control his mounting anger, his counselors feared that sooner or later the eruption would come. On the fourth day of his office, Lord Asano goes to Court fully determined to bear all the Koke's insults in patience, for it is the most important day of all, when the Shogun himself would make his reply to the Imperial envoys. When the Koke insults him straight to his face in public, however, Lord Asano loses his temper, and attacks the other with his sword. He is prevented from killing him by Yosobei Kajikawa, a warrior in the service of the Shogun's mother.

To Our Co-Prosperity Readers

The Japan Times Feature Section

Appears Regularly Every
Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday,
Presenting
Authoritative Articles and Representative Fiction
Embodying the Spirit and Culture of Japan
As Well as Introducing the Cultural Aspects
Of the Various Co-Prosperity Regions
To One Another

JAPANESE POSITION IN EAST ASIA CLEAR

Guidance in Use of Natural Wealth of South Is Nippon's Sacred Duty

ANGLO-AMERICANS OUSTED

Healthy System of Production Must Be Attained Based on Co-Prosperity

The Asiatics are standing on the threshold of a new era, while the Anglo-Americans are gloomily contemplating a hopeless dawn. In so many parts of the Southern Areas the flags of the United Nations are rapidly being replaced by the glorious Rising Sun flag of Japan, and the inhabitants who have for so many generations past been the objects of cruel exploitation are being freed. The time has now arrived when the whole of East Asia must be returned to the legitimate owners—the Asiatic peoples, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

India, Burma, Malaya, Hongkong and the foreign concessions in China are now proving themselves tributaries of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, the construction of which is promoted by the sincere efforts exercised by the people of all the Southern Regions, whose complete emancipation will be realized upon the completion of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Dating back to the time of Magellan's arrival in the Philippines in 1521, the discovery of the hidden wealth of the South has attracted the greed and avarice of the Anglo-Americans into whose clutches fell the rich deposits of these region. Tungsten, bauxite, tin, copper, zinc, nickel, gold, coal, petroleum, rice, sugar, tobacco, Manila hemp, copra, gum, wool, cotton, etc. in vast quantities were all under white domination and utilized for their benefit alone. However, with the turn of the tide, all these resources will be returned to their rightful owners together with a glorious freedom which hitherto they have never known.

Two Measures to Take

Although many studies are being conducted among various circles at present concerning the utilization of the natural resources of the Southern Regions, in our opinion, there are only two measures to be taken in this connection. We must develop the wealth of the mineral sources and we must execute our duty as leader and guide in the distribution of the natural wealth. In connection with the distribution, we should reform the present system of production which has been established by Britain, America and the Netherlands which embodies commercialism, individualism and liberalism in their worst possible forms, and promote a healthy system of production based on lofty ideals aiming at the establishment of common prosperity for all.

The execution of the second measure requires our most strenuous efforts, for in order to secure the smooth distribution of the raw materials from the areas concerned, we must fill the sea lanes of the southwestern Pacific with our vessels. It will be necessary to utilize as many ships in these waters as were used by America, Britain and the Netherlands in pre-war days, in accordance with an investigation conducted recently, the number of steamers plying in those waters in October, 1940, were as follows:

Japanese	28 vessels	168,587 tons
Dutch	33 „	249,404 „
Britain	31 „	101,440 „
America	15 „	89,432 „

It is a source of gratification to know that our Government is taking the necessary measures to strengthen our mercantile fleet in those waters as was made clear by Premier Tojo in his speech in the 79th session of the Diet, as well as the approval given by the Diet in its 80th session for the expansion plan for ship bottoms established by the Industry Equipment Expansion Corporation.

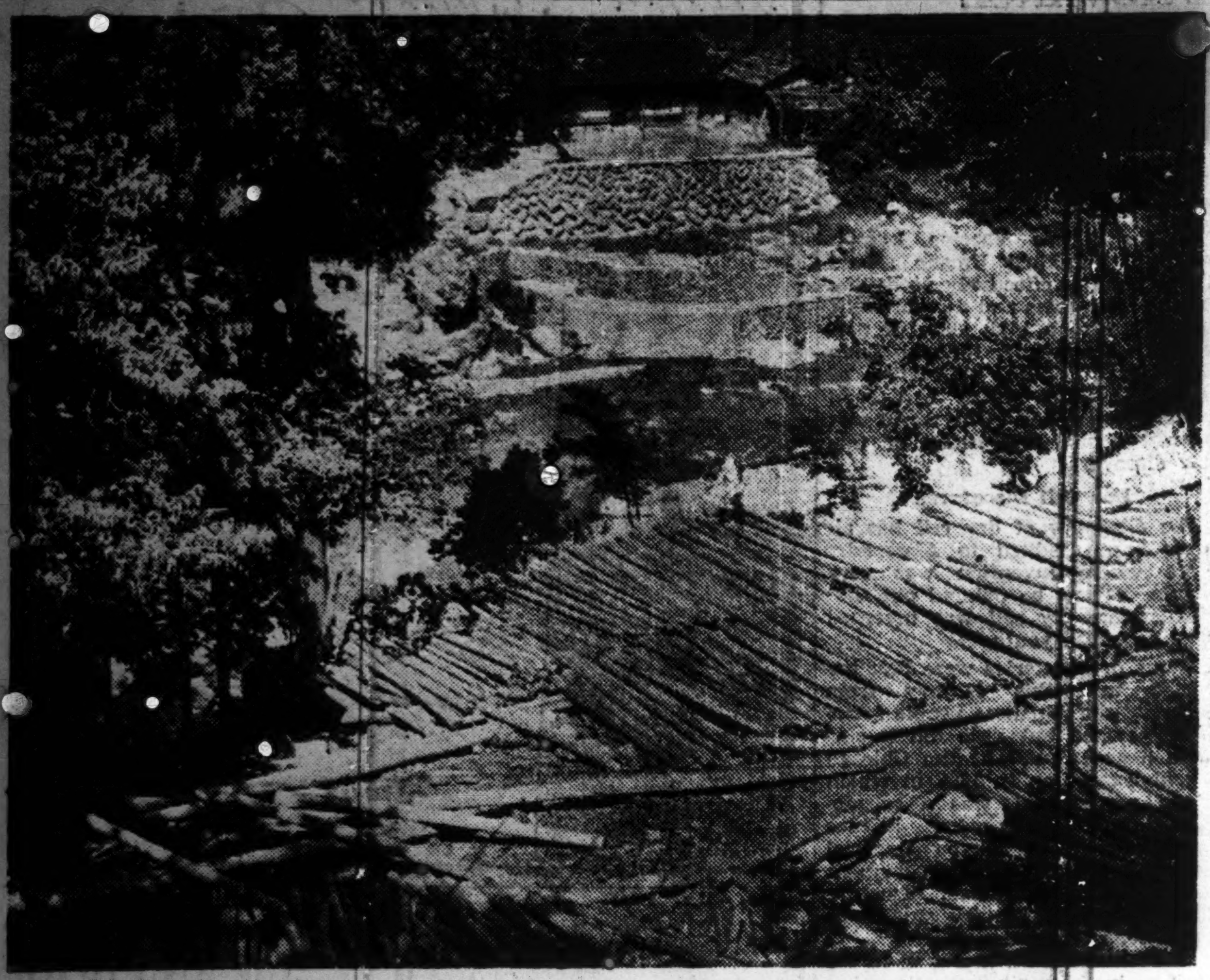
In view of the important position in which we are placed, we must concentrate our efforts on the production of the natural wealth of the Southern Regions and thereby secure a smooth distribution in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

SEGREGATION OF COTTON HELD ON SPINNING FARMS

In order to cope with the new order of the exporters' organization, arrangements have been made for the Spinning Industrialists' Federation to effect the compulsory segregation of cotton-cloth stocks held by the various spinning farms, and for the Exporters' Association to effect the compulsory purchases of similar stocks held by the various exporters, whereby it is expected that the exporters will henceforth make shipments of these products when released by the Exporters' Association or spinning farms concerned, in exchange for quota coupons issued by the Exporters' Association, reports the Chugai Shogyo.

Incidentally the Spinning Industrialists Federation has worked out statutes for practice by the Joint Sales Corporation which will be created for the management of cotton-cloth for export business, it being understood that joint sales system will apply to the entire stock of cotton-cloth formerly segregated by the Export Encouraging Union and that eight persons shall be nominated for the formation of a responsible committee in connection with the forthcoming Joint Sales Corporation adds the paper.

Trees Prepared for Transportation



Owing to the geographical position of the country and the ideal climatic conditions, Japan is blessed with vast forests, enough to supply the needs of the nation's requirements in times of peace or war. Trees felled in the mountain districts are constructed into rafts and sent down rivers to saw mills where they are converted into planks for distant markets. Shown above are logs cleaned of limbs awaiting transportation by a limpid stream, a peaceful landscape study peculiar to the rural regions of our glorious country.

SUPPLY OF COPPER WILL BE INCREASED

Better Utilization of Poor Ores And Use of Substitutes to Be Stressed

Based on the decision reached after a careful study, the Mining Control Association, in cooperation with various parties concerned, will shortly start activities to increase the supply of copper here which is essential for the execution of the War of Greater East Asia, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

In order to achieve the desired end, the Association will bend stronger efforts to promote the reclamation of scrap copper, the enforcement of stricter restrictions on the manufacture of copper wares, and the encouragement of the use of substitutes, especially to popularize the utilization of poor quality ores, which have been discarded by some refineries as useless.

Prior to commencement of activities, the Mining Control Association will take various preliminary measures based on the policy of the Planning Board and the Commerce and Industry Ministry, at the same time making all preparations for new activities in close cooperation with the Metallic Industry Control Association, Light Metal Control Association, etc.

In the past, the only measure taken to enhance the production of copper was a raise in the purchasing prices. In the future, however, all parties concerned will be requested to exercise their utmost efforts for utilization of poor quality ores. In this respect, it is believed essential that all difficulties relative to the supply of labor, capital and mining equipment be removed quickly.

This is the reason why the Government has established a system whereby to compensate the Teikoku Mining Development Company and other mining parties for the losses they may sustain through the handling of poor quality ores within the limit of ¥12,000,000 as included in the budget concerned.

In view of some technical and other miscellaneous difficulties, various parties concerned are looking forward to the final plan to be shortly established by the Mining Control Association for the execution of the four measures stated above.

NEW FISHING BODY FORMED

To Specialize in Deep-sea Fishing In Northern Waters

In the light of the extremely promising future for deep-sea fishery in Northern Waters, the Northern Waters Deep-Sea Fishing Guild has been inaugurated with the authorization of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, revealed the Yomiuri Shimbun.

The catching of deep-sea fishes such as flatfish and codfish, it is recalled, has thus far been disregarded by Japanese fishing circles. However, as a result of a series of investigations conducted by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, it has been found that the Northern Waters are stocked with an abundance of these species of fish.

The scope of fishing activities of the new Guild will be the Sea of Okhotsk and off the northern part of the Chishima Islands.

According to the business program of the new fishing body for the current year, the expected catch is put at 34,000 tons, but efforts are considered to be made to increase the amount step by step. These fishes will be pickled or frozen before being offered for sale.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	137.0	+ .90
N.Y.K., new short-term	97.2	+ .90
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.5	+ 1.30
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.40	Same

SILK REELING SEASON STARTED IN COUNTRY

Yokohama and Kobe Expect to Receive Increased Quantities At June End

The raw silk spot market presented no new features and continued quiet last week, when a moderate daily quantity was turned over at prices maintained on the basis of ¥1,517.50 for white 13/15s., grade D, ¥1,465 for yellow 20/22s., grade D. The futures market was stationary owing to the dearth in the export trade.

During the first half of June, the demand was far in excess of the supply, with the total arrivals of 4,067 bales at Yokohama and Kobe, and the total re-shipments of 6,995½ bales from both ports during the same period, showing a shortage in supply of 2,928½ bales, which were covered by the stocks brought forward from May, reducing the carry-over to the 16th to 21,468 bales, a decrease of 183 bales from the figure a month ago. The recent supplies were nearly entirely of 20/22 deniers and very little of 13/15 deniers, from which it is obvious that the general reeling policy was changed in compliance with the national policy to give priority to home business over export trade.

In Shinshu, it is reported, silk reeling for the summer season is commencing after a suspension for one month, during which the mills have been shut down and their hands employed in the work of increased food production under a prefectural order. The local reelers seem to be thinking of the advisability of putting out principally common grades of 20/22 and 27/29 deniers, which are easier to make as well as to sell than 13/15 deniers.

In all other parts of the country, the summer reeling season opens and raw silk arrivals at Yokohama and Kobe are expected to be increased gradually from the end of June. The production of white 20/22 deniers for home use is said to be the most popular among general reelers. In this case, the future supplies of white 13/15 deniers for export, would be greatly diminished, while their quality will improve through an advance in production technique.

Under date of June 19, Regulations for the Distribution Control of silk pupas were promulgated and will be put into operation on July 10. The pupas have hitherto been dried and consumed as animal food and manure for the major part, but the oil and cake are now being utilized more for human diet. The distribution system for this commodity will be controlled under license, according the above regulations.

In every weaving center, means are being studied for promoting the healthy development of trade in textile manufactures for the Southern Regions. New and entirely original patterns are expected to result from these studies and the Japan Export Silk and Rayon Trade Promotion Association plans to hold a samples fair for the South and then an exhibition in Tokyo.

PLANNED EMIGRATION FOR SOUTHERN AREAS

Statistics Prove That Japanese Overseas Are Increasing In Number

As Japanese people overseas are fast increasing in number, a definite plan must be established in sending our people to the various regions in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, says a contributor to the Diamond.

In 1920, there were approximately 280,000 Japanese in various parts of Great East Asia, covering 0.5 per cent of the total population of Japan, which in 1936 increased to 630,000, or 0.9 per cent of the total population, and again showed an increase to 720,000 in 1938. According to statistics for that year, about 58 per cent of these people were in Manchoukuo, 11 per cent in Hawaii, 15 per cent in China, 4 per cent in the Philippines, 1 per cent in the Malay Peninsula and 0.9 per cent in the East Indies.

The following is a table classifying these people according to their occupations in 1939:

(Statistics was taken of 180,000 people)

Agriculture	22,2[illegible]	persons	12.3%
Marine industry	4,[illegible]	„	2.6%
Mining	[illegible]2	„	0.4%
Technical ind.	18,101	„	10.0%
Commerce	78,[illegible]4	„	43.7%
Traffic and communications	23,[illegible]3	„	12.8%
Public service and different lines of free trade	15,[illegible]6	„	8.7%
Servants and other domestic employes	7,[illegible]1	„	3.9%
Others	9,[illegible]5	„	5.2%
Total	180,000		

This table shows that the majority of the Japanese people abroad are engaged in commerce and in traffic and communication industries, while the number of the Japanese emigrants engaged in agriculture, mining, and technical industries are relatively small in view of the importance of roles to be played in the task of economic construction.

It is very desirable, therefore, concludes the contributor, that a careful plan be established without delay concerning our emigration policy, with special reference to the paramount importance to the economic reconstruction of the Southern Regions.

TO UP GLYCERINE OUTPUT

Experts Will Meet at Month-end to Discuss Plans

In view of the fast increasing demand for glycerine in the gunpowder and medicinal industries, the Hardened Oil and Glycerine Control Company, based on the agreement reached at the meeting of its managing members recently held at the Imperial Hotel, has decided to call a meeting of experts belonging to various companies under its control by the end of this month and discuss the best measures to effect an increase in glycerine production, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

At present, the company is considering the simplification of the process relative to the abstraction of glycerine from the dissolution of oil and grease as a means to economizing in the consumption of fuel, and to increase the amount of glycerine to be produced from waste soap liquid, etc.

All interested parties are looking forward to the result of the technicians' meeting to be held shortly.

REMARKABLE GAINS SEEN ON EXCHANGE

Upward Swings Continue as Favorable News Arrives From War Fronts

Remarkable gains were witnessed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday thanks to the continued influx of favorable war news—the signal bombardment of military facilities on Vancouver Island by Japanese submarines and the imminent fall of Sebastopol in the face of the relentless drives of the Axis forces on the Eastern Front.

In the long-term section, numerous wares scored outstanding gains. Teikoku Rayon, for instance, rallied by ¥1.30, Teikoku Fiber, new and Japan Sugar by ¥1.70 each, N.Y.K. by ¥1.50, Komatsu Iron Works by ¥1.00, Kobe Steel by ¥1.40, Tokyo Ball Bearing by ¥1.00, and Japan Soda, new by ¥1.10.

A similar upward swing was seen in the short-term section. As a matter of fact, Tokyo Exchange, new, which closed at ¥136.10 Monday afternoon, opened at ¥136.40 and closed at ¥137.00 yesterday afternoon. The rest of the prime issues simultaneously picked up as shown in the list given below. Equally significant were the gains of ¥1.70 and ¥0.90 respectively scored by N.Y.K. and its new.

The spot market was likewise brisk due to the cheerful atmosphere pervading the long-term and short-term sections. Okuma Iron Works, new, for example, jumped up by ¥1.80, Asahina Iron Works by ¥1.40, its new by ¥1.00. There were several other wares fractionally recovering in the spot market.

Yesterday's closing prices of the key wares in the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥137.00, N.Y.K. ¥111.80, its new ¥97.20, Kanebo ¥152.60, its new ¥98.50, and Teikoku Rayon ¥88.00.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon were:

	Clos.			May	June
First Section					
Fuji Spinning (50)	66.3	u	.3	....	67.3
Do. new (25)	37.8	u	.2	38.0	38.8
Kanebo (50)	153.0			....	155.0
Do. new (25)	98.5	u	.4	....	100.3
Tei'ku Rayon, n (37½)	87.6	u	.6	....	88.9
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....	u	.2	....	69.5
Second Section					
N. Y. K. (50)	110.6	u	.1	....	112.4
Do. new (37½)	97.3	u	1.5	....	98.0
O. S. K. (50)	....	u	.2	98.4	....
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	85.6	u	.1	85.6	86.8
Do. new (25)	....			....	57.7
Uraga Dock (50)	97.6			97.9	97.5
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	86.0	u	.3	86.4	86.2
Hitachi Works (50)	75.5	d	.1	....	76.4
Third Section					
S. M. R. (50)	71.2	u	.4	....	....
Japan Fat	67.5	u	.2	....	68.5
Japan Oil	81.2	u	.2	81.3	82.1
Toyo Ball Bearing	....			87.7	89.3
Japan Nickel	45.7	d	.3	45.7	45.9
Japan Carbon	87.8	d	.2	88.6	89.4
Japan Automobile	72.9	d	.2	73.5	74.4
Ikegai Automobile	66.0	u	.7	....	67.2
Second 5%	107.40	107.40		107.40	107.40

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon session were:

Kogo 5%	107.40	107.40	107.40	107.40
First 4%	103.10	103.10	103.10	103.10

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	136.4	136.5	136.4	137.0
N. Y. K., old	110.7	111.5	110.7	111.8
N. Y. K., new	96.7	97.0	96.7	97.2
Kanegafuchi Spin.	152.9	152.9	152.5	152.6
Do. new	98.5	98.5	98.3	98.5
Teikoku Rayon, n.	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0
Osaka Stock, new	73.9	73.9	73.9	....
Japan Steel Tube	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.9
Japan Oil	....	81.5	81.5	81.4
S. M. Railway	71.4	....	....	....
Mitsubishi Heavy	86.1	86.3	86.3	86.3
Hitachi Works	75.4	....	....	74.5
Japan Mining	57.8	57.9	57.7	57.7
Manchuria Ind	56.9	56.8	56.8	56.8

CONTROL ORGAN NECESSARY FOR DISTRIBUTION OF FUEL

Establishment of Association Anticipated Capitalized At ¥5,000,000

Motivated by the necessity of effectively unifying various channels through which substitute fuels are being distributed among consumers, it is anticipated that the establishment of a control association, capitalized at some ¥5,000,000 may be realized in the future for the purpose of making smooth the fuel distribution, according to the Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun.

The Fuel Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry it is learned, is now engaged in working out measures for coordinating the distribution systems, in parallel with the move for accelerating the increased employment of vehicles which run on substitute fuel, the paper stated.

At present, no small inconvenience is felt in obtaining the necessary fuel due to the complicated system of distribution channels. As this is not desirable from the point of view of insuring transportation efficiency, it is recalled, the officials concerned at first contemplated the creation of a demand and supply coordination council, for the distribution of substitute fuel. However, they have reached the conclusion that even if such a coordination council should be established, the object of unifying the distribution would still not be accomplished. Hence, the consideration of a substitute fuel distribution control organ.

Bill Clearings

June 23 (In ¥1,000)

Bills Cleared	236,914	206,839
Balance	35,344	27,110

Question of Creating a New Value in Yen On Parity With Other Currencies of South

In the following article contributed to the June edition of the "Zaisei" or Finance, Keiji Masai, well-known economic commentator, states that there is no reason why the value of the Yen currency should not be lifted to parity with other currencies of the countries within the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere and that this can be done in the interests of all concerned. Especially because of the fact that Japan is fighting the War of Greater East Asia to liberate all the Asiatic nations from the shackles of the Anglo-American imperialism, and out of the lofty motive of enabling all the countries within the Co-Prosperity Orbit to enjoy their proper places in the sun at the cost of her own blood and sweat.

Mr. Masai writes:

"War creates value. Speaking from the viewpoint of economic life, war changes the gravity of the conception of the people's economic life. As in the case of the individual economic life, war creates changes in values in connection with various objective phenomena of national economy. A creation of value occurs in the sense that a new significance is attached to all things in consequence of war. Now that, as a result of the War of Greater East Asia, all the nations have come to belong to the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Orbit, creation of and changes in values in connection with all the economic matters within the orbit are brought to the fore. Especially is this to be conceived regarding the currency problem.

Question of Exchange Rate

"For instance, from the viewpoint of the Japanese Yen currency how about the exchange rate of the Yen with the other currencies of the countries within the orbit? In other words, the foreign exchange value of the Yen currency. The writer is of the opinion that war produces a new significance to the value of the Yen currency even in this sense alone. Especially the question of the value of the Yen in exchange with foreign currencies within the Co-Prosperity Orbit should be deliberated upon under the conception of the creation of new value and not in terms of the old liberalistic foreign exchange theory.

"Before proceeding any further, it will be advisable for us to consider what currency operation is being conducted in the areas now under Japanese military administration and also to discuss what basic financial facilities are being considered by the Japanese Government. Be it noted, however, that by "Southern Regions" is meant the Philippine Islands, the Malay Peninsula and the East Indies which are now under Japanese occupation, and it does not include Thailand or French Indo-China. It is within these former groups that the question of the currency system and the question of the value of Yen should be specially considered.

Three Forms of Currency

"In the Philippine Islands three kinds of currencies are in circulation under the Japanese Military Administration, namely, the Japanese military scrips in pesos, which are at par with the pesos of the Philippines, the peso currency and the American Dollar which is exchanged at the rate of $1 to 2 pesos. All other currencies in the Yen unit, including the 50 sen paper denomination issued by the Japanese Government, the Yen notes of the Bank of Japan, the Bank of Taiwan and the Bank of Chosen, as well as the Japanese military scrips in the Yen unit are demonetized. Foreign currencies, such as French Indo-China peaster, for instance, are also denied circulation. Thus the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippine Islands is making payment of wages for labor and materials in the Japanese military scrips issued in the unit of pesos. However, after all it means that all these payments are to be made out of the Extraordinary War Special Account of the Japanese Government. If so, what amount in the Yen currency shall be paid out of the War Special Account? Herein lies the question of the fixation of the value of the Japanese currency.

Four Governing Clauses

"It is assumed that the Southern Development Bank, the law for which was passed through the last session of the Imperial Diet, will become the center of monetary organs in the Southern Regions. The functions of the Southern Development Bank are defined in the following four clauses of the law governing the Bank: (1) The principal duties of the Bank consist of making long-term loans for the development of natural resources in the Southern Regions and to stand loco parentis to all the existing financial machinery in the Southern Areas; (2) For the time being the Southern Development Bank shall devote its borrowings from the War Special Account for funds to be accommodated for developing natural resources in the Southern Regions; (3) financing in the Southern Regions shall be conducted by Japanese military scrips, and (3) the Southern Development Bank shall receive the surplus funds of the existing financial organs in the Southern Regions as deposits, whereas loans shall be made by the Bank in Japanese military scrips.

"The above clauses practically clarify the nature of the Southern Development Bank. However, in view of the fact that the Southern Development Bank borrows money from the Special War Account of the Japanese Government in Yen, whereas it makes loans in the Southern Regions in Japanese military scrips issued in the currency unit of each country, for instance, in pesos in the Philippine Islands, a question arises as to what rate of exchange settlement shall be made between the Yen drawn from the Special War Account and the pesos.

Yen and Local Currency

"It is presumed that a similar currency system will be inaugurated in the Malay Peninsula and the East Indies. Then the question of the settlement of the rate of exchange between the Yen and the currency unit of each of these countries is logically a matter for urgent solution. Inasmuch as the Japanese military scrips are issued under the Japanese Military Administration in the currency unit of each country, can it be taken for granted that the Japanese Military Administration is regarding the value of the Yen currency and the value of the local currency unit at par? But even so, what about the exchange rate after such Japanese military scrips are banned from circulation? Here then crops up the most important question of settlement of the value of the Yen within the Southern Regions.

(To Be Continued)

EXCHANGE RATES QUOTED BY YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

Figures Issued Prevail From June Eighth to Thirteenth Inclusive

The Yokohama Specie Bank published in its weekly issued June 19, the following exchange rates and commissions prevailing from June 8 to June 13 inclusive.

Foreign Exchange Rates

(Bankers' Conference Rates and Commissions)

French Indo-China (per 100 piastres)	T/T	¥97.60
	Sight buying	96.85
	30 d/s „	96.35
	60 d/s „	96.10
	90 d/s „	95.60
	Commission	0.50
Thailand (per 100 bahts)	T/T	100.00
	Sight buying	99.50
	30 d/s „	99.00
	60 d/s „	98.50
	90 d/s „	98.00
	Commission	0.50
Germany (per 100 Reichmarks)	T/T	170.50
	Commission	1.10
Italy (per 100 lires)	T/T	22.35
	Commission	0.25
France (per 10 francs)	T/T	9.30
	Commission	1.10
Switzerland (per 1000 francs)	T/T	98.90
	Commission	0.85
Sweden (per 100 kronors)	T/T	101.50
	Commission	1.00
Portugal (per 100 pesos)	T/T	17.30
	Commission	0.25
Argentina (per 100 pesos)	T/T	101.80
	Commission	0.77
Chile (per 100 pesos)	T/T	13.75
	Commission	0.15
Peru (per 100 soles)	T/T	63.50
	Commission	0.50

Living Conditions in South

Receiving the fund of ¥100,000 as subsidy by the Education Ministry, a party of Japanese scientists, mostly of academic and meteorological circles are expected to devote their energies to the study of Japanese people living in the Southern Areas. In view of the fact that this move is designed to devote scientific efforts to the entire Japanese living in the South, covering foodstuffs, clothing and housing, the results are viewed with great interest.

JAVA QUININE SUPPLY SAID INEXHAUSTIBLE

Almost 90 Per Cent of Arable Land in East Indies Growing Cinchona Trees

Java is blessed with an inexhaustible supply of cinchona bark, an Asahi correspondent at Bandoeng stated in reviewing the present state of the quinine industry on the island on Monday, acording to Domei.

According to a survey conducted by the former Netherlands East Indies Government, 41,650 acres out of a total of 46,550 cultivable acres in East Indies are devoted to the growing of cinchona trees, the correspondent stated.

The Bandoeng Quinine Manufacturing Company, the reporter continued, has gained a remarkable result in its production for the past year, manufacturing 850 tons of this valuable medicine.

It is recalled that the annual output of quinine of the factory was only 400 tons in the pre-war days, but it occupied 90 per cent of the quinine produced in the world, according to the Asahi reporter.

Noteworthy is that at present only two factories in the world are making the quinine, valuable remedy for materials. One at Bandoeng and another at the Takeda Drug Manufacturing Company, in Japan, he revealed.

The reporter attributed the reason to the current suspension of operation of similar factories in the Netherlands and the United States owing to the complete stoppage of shipment from the East Indies of quinine bark.

Concluding, the Asahi correspondent disclosed that the quinine works in Bandoeng, which fortunately remained intact, is now managed by the Takeda Drug Manufacturing Company, and some 19 Dutch experts and 100 native inhabitants are employed.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1942

The Fall of Tobruk

Tobruk, the base of greatest importance for the British forces in Libya, at last fell on June 21 before the Axis forces which had subjected it to a terrific bombardment. On June 11, within less than 10 days from the time the Axis forces embarked upon their large-scale offensive operations in Libya, Bir Hacheim, an important point in the first line of defense for Tobruk, fell into Axis hands. The fall of this important base had sealed the doom of Tobruk.

Tobruk is a point of great strategic importance, 128 kilometers from the western border of Egypt, in the province of Marmarica which is adjacent to the Mediterranean Sea. This place was occupied by the British forces on January 25 of last year. They swiftly fortified it strongly with the idea of falling back upon it as the greatest base in Libya from which to operate to influence favorably the war situation in that country.

According to the latest information the vanguard of the Axis forces has not only passed Bardia, 70 miles to the east of Tobruk, but has actually crossed the border into Egyptian territory 10 miles away. The same information indicates that the British stronghold of Sollum has already been surrounded by the Axis forces.

It is easy to imagine the consternation which has been caused among the British by this new achievement of the Axis armies. As has been pointed out before, the defeat of the British forces on the Libyan front will expose to grave danger the position of Britain in the Mediterranean Sea and in Western Asia. For instance, the elimination of all British forces from Libya will result in the severance in a thoroughgoing manner of the British supply route in the middle section of the Mediterranean. This would give rise to a situation in which the British warships in the eastern Mediterranean and the British land forces in western Asia will be cut off from the Gibraltar area.

The penetration of the Axis forces to the Egyptian border should be in the nature of a new great flank threat to Egypt which has been harassed by the Axis air force operating from its base on the island of Crete. With their positions in Libya lost, the British now find themselves under conditions where it will be exceedingly difficult to defend Egypt at all.

What a threat to Egypt exactly means to Britain is a matter already known to the public. The Axis threat to Egypt, as a matter of fact, strikes directly at the hold of Britain on the Suez canal.

Now it was by means of the Suez canal that India, said to be the jewel of the British Empire, was incorporated into the system of world economy for the first time. The course from London to Bombay was cut at a stroke by 4,880 miles.

The Suez canal is the artery of the world empire of Britain. Today, when the part of Britain to the west of the Mediterranean is cut off from that to the east, if this artery of the British world empire is severed, there will be no way discoverable to go to India from England except by making a detour around the Cape of Good Hope. It is safe to say therefore that the hold of Britain on India has so weakened that its end may come at any moment.

Under these conditions it is but natural that Britain should be reduced to a position of isolation in western Asia as the result of its collapse in the East.

The isolation or collapse of British influences in western Asia would mean a cutting of communications between the Soviet Union on the one hand and Britain and America on the other. It will thus be seen that the development of the war situation in Libya not only means that Britain will suffer from the blow but also that the entire war situation in Europe will be influenced in a very serious way.

It will be an extremely hard thing, geographically, to advance to Cairo from the border of Libya. It happens that the weather is excessively hot in the area across which will lie the course of the Axis forces in their march on Cairo from the Libyan border, which they have already reached. One can only expect various things to happen to hamper the advance of the Axis troops.

The Axis side, however, as we know for certain, has all the plans ready to meet the difficulties its armed forces are likely to encounter in their anticipated operations against Cairo. One can only expect really great results from their actions in the future on the Libyan front.

The far-reaching and profound way in which the development of the war situation in Libya will certainly affect the whole European war, makes it necessary for us to pay our deep attention to the outcome of the present actions.

Where Japanese Submarine Recently Made a Call

Vancouver Island is the largest of an archipelago of innumerable islands which fringes the Pacific coast of Canada and is, at the same time, the largest island on the west coast of North America. It forms part of British Columbia. It extends from 48° 20' to 51° N. and from 123° to 128° 30' W., and is thus 285 miles long and from 40 to 80 miles wide, with an area of about 20,000 square miles. It is bounded on the south by the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and is separated from the mainland by the Strait of Georgia and Queen Charlotte Sound. A partially submerged range of mountains, which has been termed the Vancouver range, runs parallel to the coast of British Columbia; a portion of this range forms Vancouver Island, and it again rises above the level of the sea farther north, forming the Queen Charlotte islands. The coast-line is generally precipitous. The west coast is much broken by bays and inlets—the transverse valleys of the sunken range—which penetrate far inland. Among these may be mentioned the Alberni Canal, which is 20 miles long with a fine harbor at its head, and the city of Port Alberni, served by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway. Nootka Sound, 6 miles wide, and sending three arms inland, as well as Clayoquot, Esperanza, Kyuquot and Quatsino Sounds, also penetrate deeply into the island. The general height of the mountain-range on Vancouver Island is from 2,000 to 3,000 feet; Victoria Peak is 7,484 feet high.

There are extensive beds of coal, especially on the east coast, which are mined at Nanaimo, Connox, Ladysmith and other points, and there are large iron deposits. Copper is also mined at Tyce, and smelted at Ladysmith. The island is covered with dense forests, which yield immense supplies of magnificent timber, constituting with the coal-field and fisheries the chief resources of the island. There are some level tracts on the southeast coast, as well as in the narrow well watered valleys of the interior, which afford excellent agricultural land on which cereals of all kinds, as well as all the fruits of the temperate zone, flourish, and which are also suitable for raising sheep and cattle. The climate of Vancouver Island, especially in the south, is wonderfully mild for the latitude.

Moluccas Means King

The geology of the Moluccas is imperfectly known. The great chain of volcanoes which runs through Sumatra and Java is continued eastwards into the Moluccas, and terminates in a hook-like curve which passes through the Damar islands to the Banda group. Outside this hook lies a concentric arc of non-volcanic islands, including Tenimber, the Lesser Kei islands, Ceram and Buru; and beyond is still a third concentric arc extending from Talaibu to the Greater Kei islands. The islands of these outer arcs consist chiefly of crystalline schists and limestones, overlaid by Jurassic, Cretaceous and Tertiary deposits.

The name Moluccas is said to be derived from the Arabic for "King". Argensola (1609) uses the forms islas Malucas, Maluco, and el Maluco; Coronel (1623), islas del Moluco; and Camoens, Maluco. After Magellan's passage round Cape Horn to East Asia, the Spanish had laid claim to the Moluccas under the Treaty of Tordesilas (1494), but in 1528 they were bought out by the Portuguese, whose influence in the Moluccas was predominant until the arrival of the Dutch early in the 17th century. Finding the power of the sultan of Ternate too strong in the north Moluccas, the Dutch concentrated on the southern islands, particularly Amboyna and Banda. The Bourgay Contract (1667) gave them an opening in the north, the friendship of the sultan of Ternate aided them immensely, and when in 1685, the Dutch declared all contracts with the sultan of Ternate void, they took the northern Moluccas under their rule, and with them went New Guinea which, with the northern and southern isles, was gradually consolidated into the Moluccas. However, now the Dutch have been ousted from this part of the Southwestern Pacific.

A Year Ago Today

June 24, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye and President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China jointly issued a statement in which they made public the firm determination of the Governments of Japan and China to strengthen Sino-Japanese collaboration in every field toward the realization of the new order in East Asia. "The meaning of the establishment of the new order in East Asia," they declared, "lies in the eradication of the evils of aggression and communism in East Asia and the establishment of mutual cooperation, coexistence and co-prosperity on the basis of morality inherent in East Asia."

* * *

The Nanking Government in an official announcement revealed that General Yang Chung-hua, commander of the third detachment of the Chungking peace preservation corps in Kiangsu Province, has joined the peace movement headed by President Wang, together with 15,000 officers and men. The Government appointed General Yang member of the Military Council and commander of the pacification corps in Kiangsu and Anhwei Provinces. It is said that the detachment was the best equipped and the most disciplined of the Chungking forces in Kiangsu Province. General Yang is a graduate of the Military Academy in Japan.

BRILLIANT MEDICAL ADVANCE MADE IN JAPAN IN MEIJI ERA

Osuke Asano's Wireless Set Surpassed Marconi's in Performance—Heavy Explosives Invented by Shimose

(Japanese Science Series)
VII

With the Meiji Restoration new fields of science were opened to Japan and the foundation for the future scientific research was quickly made. In the last years of the 19th century and in the early days of the 20th century, or roughly the period covering the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars, science made rapid headway.

In this period Meiji Tenno saw the fulfillment of his "Coronation Oath" with manifestation to the Western World of Japan's phenomenal advance in science. Huntaro Nagaoka in physics, Joki Sakurai in theoretical chemistry, Jokichi Takamine in applied chemistry and microbe hunters as Shibasaburo Kitasato, Kiyoshi Shiga and Shinkichi Umeno contributed much to the remarkable advance of Japanese science. The discovery of the Shimose explosive and the development of the glass industry were also made during this period.

Huntaro Nagaoka, who from time to time had already made numerous discoveries in magnetics, finally made a successful research on the "phenomena of deflection from refracted lens," a theory which western scholars had thus far failed to uncover. Later in 1924, through experiments he published a theory regarding the splitting of atoms. Of course, western scientists had already succeeded in splitting atoms but they had not reduced their experiments to a scientific formula.

Meanwhile, in theoretical chemistry, Joji Sakurai made public a theory on the "temperature of steam from boiling solutions" in 1893, a theory then unknown to the western scholars. Later he made improvements on Bechmann's law on measuring molecular weight and also revised the existing theory on glycol and amino acid.

Super-phosphate of Lime

Jokichi Takamine became widely known in applied chemistry for his achievement in super-phosphate of lime. When he went across to America, he was given a post as a technical adviser at the Parke Davis company and at the Carnegie Research Institute. At the same time he also established the Takamine Chemical Research Laboratory in New York. While in America he worked untiringly in search for hormones and after many arduous experiments, finally attained his goal. He also discovered adrenalin.

After gaining world wide fame he came back to Japan. Upon his return, foreseeing the military importance of aluminum, he exerted his energy in developing the aluminum industry of Japan.

In the medical field Shibasaburo Kitasato drew world attention. Born in a little village of present day Kumamoto Prefecture in 1852, he received his first education in medicine at the Kumamoto Medical School. He was sent abroad in November, 1885, to Germany and there he studied under the famous German bacteriologist Robert Koch.

Before long he gained world fame in his research on typhoid and cholera bacilli. Later in 1889 through his diligent research, a method of breeding tetanus bacilli was uncovered. This discovery paved the way for the advancement of future bacteriology the world over. Then, Kitasato continued his search for toxin. In this he was again successful and the theory of immunity and the basis for serotheraphy were established. Von Behring who is credited with discovering anti-diphtheria serum made the accomplishment by applying the theories uncovered by Kitasato.

Other Achievements

Upon his return to Japan in 1891, he made great contributions to the medical field in Japan. He established an institute for research on contagious disease, a vaccine lymph institute and produced diphtheria serum. When in 1896 bubonic plague became rampant in Hongkong he was ordered to this British colony. Among those who studied and carried researches in Kitasato's institute were such distinguished men as Kiyoshi Shiga, Sahachiro Hata, Shinkichi Umeno and Shigeki Endo.

The year 1897 when dysentery was rife in Japan, Kiyoshi Shiga discovered the bacteria which caused this disease. However, this achievement was not widely recognized in the world until Keisler and other western bacteriologists made similar discoveries.

Later Shiga went to Europe and studied under the famous biochemist Paul Ehrlich. Shiga played a large part in bringing Dr. Ehrlich's exploits in "chemical injections" to a success. In the experiments on "chemical injections", bacilli did not serve the purpose. Therefore, trypanosoma, a contagious bacillus prevalent among tropical animals, was experimented on. After intensive research a dye known as trypan red, which when injected into the blood of animals infected with trypanosomes effected the destruction of these organisms was discovered. When the result of this experiment was disclosed on the world, Shiga was given full credit for his unflinching effort. This discovery laid the foundation for the future successes of Dr. Ehrich and the so-called "chemical treatment."

Later, Sahachiro Hata proved himself a capable assistant to Dr. Ehrlich. Through his untiring efforts a tedious search for the treatment of the most venereal disease syphilis, ended in success, Salvarsan or what is more popularly called "606" for it was the 606th arsenic combination which proved to be effective was discovered in 1909.

In the Tokyo Vaccine Lymph Institute, Shinkichi Umeno solved the problem of effectively producing vaccine from cows and thus brought vaccination to a high state of perfection. Meanwhile, Shigeki Endo succeeded in the cultivation of typhoid bacillus which had been thought impossible. The world was astonished when it heard of this new discovery.

Dry Cell Discovered

The discovery of dry cell has always been credited to Alessandro Volta whose invention was very simple. It can be pointed out that the genuine dry cell was invented by a Japanese youth.

When dry batteries were first imported into this country from America, the Japanese people seemed astonished but little did it surprise Senzo Okui. At the Chicago World Exposition in 1892 in which Japan participated, was a seismometer sent from the science department of Tokyo Imperial University. Within this instrument a dry cell was installed. The discoverer of this battery was none other Senzo Okui.

Glass was known in Japan as far back as in the mythological age but it was not until this period that notable progress in this industry was ever made. Plate glass was hitherto imported from abroad but Magoichi Shimoda quickly put an end to the importation. He developed Japan's glass industry, and the superior quality plate glass, colored glass and transparent glass soon gained a large market throughout the world.

The "Miyahara Boiler", together with the Takuma Boiler which is one of the best in the world, was an invention of this period. Jiro Miyahara the designer of this machine, was sent abroad after completing an engineering course in the Naval Academy in 1875. He returned to Japan after nine years of study in England.

Soon after his return Miyahara started his experiment on the boiler. After long laborious research the "Miyahara Boiler" was completed in 1897. This boiler in comparison to those of the western make was cheaper, easier to build and lighter but it still maintained high efficiency in power. The Japanese warship, Hashidate, was the first to be equipped with this machine.

Wireless Telegraphy

Marconi, whose name has always been attached to wireless telegraphy was not the first and only man to invent this machine. In Japan, Osuke Asano devised the same and even better machine no later than Marconi himself. However, it must be stated that both these men succeeded by applying the existing theory and invention uncovered by other scientists.

The theory on electric wave which is the base of wireless telegraphy was first expounded by James Maxwell in his treatise on Electricity and Magnetism. Practical experiments on this theory by Rudolph Hertz and Thomas Lodge's wave detector paved the way for Marconi's success. Meanwhile in Japan, the basis for wireless telegraphy was also made by Mizuno Toshinojo who also invented a wave detector. From this Asano was able to devise his wireless machine.

Asano's wireless machine was first used by our Imperial Navy in 1900. Also in the same year the Communications Ministry succeeded in communicating over 29 nautical miles, by wireless from Yatsu to Uraga at the time when Marconi had only succeeded in communicating over 10 nautical miles.

This machine of Asano played an important part in the Russo-Japanese war. It brought disaster to the powerful Russian Baltic fleet. When the enemy was sighted the signal was transmitted by this machine and the Russian fleet was met in Japan Sea and completely annihilated.

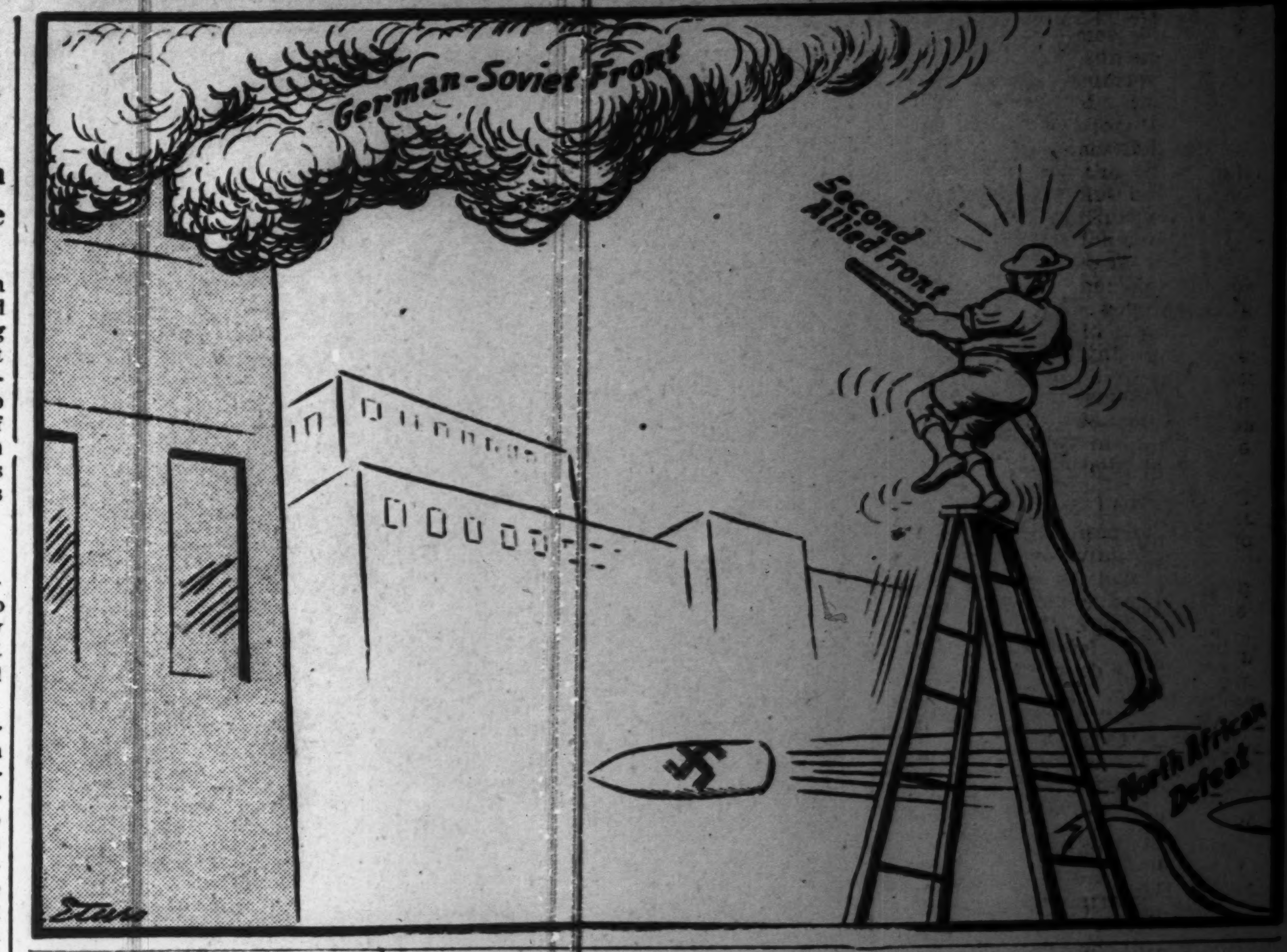
The name of Gain Shimose as the founder of the world famous Shimose explosive will forever live in the annals of Japanese science. A native of Hiroshima Prefecture, Shimose entered a Engineering college in Tokyo in 1885. While still a student his name became widely known in England and Germany by publication of his thesis on some of his researches.

After graduating from college, he entered the research department of the Navy Ministry in 1887 and exerted his effort in search of a high explosive. By 1893 his unremitting effort was amply rewarded when he developed a most powerful explosive which stunned the world. Together with Bushido of Yamato race this high explosive played an important role in bringing China to her knees in 1895 and an even greater victory over the Russian bear in 1905.

Shimose Explosives have further been perfected during the past decade and today in an unparalleled struggle in the War of Greater East Asia we find our highly efficient soldiers, sailors and airmen with full confidence in every shell, bomb and torpedo, wreaking havoc on our Anglo-American foes.

In the Periodicals

The Shukan Asahi, No. 27 dated June 28, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Feature articles: Takayama Hikokuro, Patriot; Crippled U.S. Fleet, Opening of Intermediary Offices, Greater East Asia Peoples and Religion, Inhabitants of the Philippines, and Highlights on a Round-Table Conference of Religion of Southern Regions.



LITERARY CLASSICS OF ASIA

(Concluded From Yesterday

The rain began to pelt while we were talking, and he said: "Why in the world has this gate no roof when every other gate is weatherproof? And today of all days, when we want shelter. And how am I to get home? I rushed out after you regardless of consequences, and what am I to do?"

We all chorused: "Come into the Palace!"

"And may I ask how I am to go there in a soft-crowned cap?'

"Send home for what you want," we suggested.

Down came the rain, and our men began pulling us in with all speed. Off went the Lord Chamberlain, and under an umbrella. Slowly and reluctantly he trudged along, turning to look back with a spray of deutzia in his hand. It was very amusing.

In the Imperial Palace Her Majesty asked for the story of our adventures, and we told the tale of the Lord Chamberlain and Ichijo Street. Everyone laughed, even the sulky stay at-homes. But then came the question: "And where are the poems?"

Of course, it had to come out that we had made none. The Empress said at once: "Oh, what a pity! All the officers will have heard of the picnic, and with what face can we say no poems came of such an adventure? You had much better have done it while the cuckoo was singing and you were considering it seriously. But set to work even now, for if not your visit will be wasted."

Really, we had been idiots. And while we were regretting all this and consulting over poems, in comes a short poem from the Lord Chamberlain written on fine white flower-paper and fastened to the deutzia spray he had taken.

"The cuckoo's cry. Had I known you were fled to seek it.
"I should have bid you carry my whole heart's greeting today."

I thought the messenger might be waiting, so I sent someone hurrying for my writing-box, but the Empress said: "No—be quick. Use mine!"

And she did me the honor to slip in some paper. So I said to Saisho: "Be quick. Your turn, please."

"No, yours, please!" said she. And in the midst of our polite wrangling the sky grew black and the rain came down in sheets and the thunder roared so terrifically that we were frightened into rushing away to shut all the blinds and the outside doors in a perfect panic. And poetry was forgotten.

Thunders

The thunder lasted so long that as it stopped darkness came on. And still we would have struggled with the poems but that many of the officers and other visitors came up to inquire for the Empress' health after the storm, and of course we had to meet them and do the honors, so again the poems went to the wall as far as I was concerned, and the other ladies did not trouble about it, for they declared the Lord Chamberlain's poem was addressed to me, and it was my business to answer. I was not in the mood for it, much as I regretted it.

"I really wish no one knew anything about the picnic," I said, and the Empress retorted: "You could certainly patch up a poem among you. It is only that you don't care to."

I think she was a little cross. It was strange altogether.

"But we missed our chance, and now the mood has evaporated," I said.

"You mean your interest has evaporated," she said.

And there we left it.

Two days passed and we were discussing the cuckoo picnic. Saisho said: "But how did you like the bracken-shoots which our host said he had picked himself?"

The Empress, listening, said with a laugh: "I think your refreshments were the only things you remembered." And she scribbled the end of a verse on a piece of paper:

"The longing for the bracken haunts her memory still."

"Do be poetical and finish it!" she said.

It was really rather amusing, and I took my brush and wrote:

"And drowns the cuckoo's note

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GREATEST ARMY STRATEGIST JAPAN PRODUCED IS KAWAKAMI

Last Words of General Who Guided Imperial Forces In War of 1894-5 Were 'Get Russia'

In the latter part of December, 1873 there was a young officer, clad in the uniform of the Imperial guards, standing near an angler who seemed to be engrossed in hooking gobies. Suddenly the officer exclaimed:

"Aren't you Saigo Sensei?"

The angler was none other than the renowned Takamori Saigo.

"Oh, you're Sonojo!"

No sooner did Sonojo hear this voice than he abruptly raised his right hand in salute. (Sonojo later became General Soroku Kawakami, the father of the General Staff Office.)

Saigo, who was the only general in Japan at the time, had made up his mind to retire to his native town as a mere layman because his proposal for dispatching an expeditionary force to Korea had been rejected by the Government. To evade the excruciating advices and expostulations of his friends and superiors to reconsider his resignation he was hiding out in the Mitsui villa, where he was enjoying a quiet life, angling in a river nearby.

"Are you out here on leave today?"

"Yes, on a short leave."

"What can I do for you?"

"I want to appeal to you to reconsider the matter."

"Oh, I've already heard about it from Hanjiro."

Hanjiro, later General Toshiaki Kirino, was Sonojo's intimate friend. Sonojo had therefore asked for his cooperation in persuading Saigo to reconsider his resignation. However, Hanjiro did not seem to lend his ears to what Sonojo had to say, so the latter finally decided to approach Saigo himself.

Decision Irrevocable

"Well, if you have heard all about it from Hanjiro I think I'd better not go into details about it." Sonojo replied, adding, "But won't you reconsider retiring to your home town?"

"I'm sorry but I cannot, for my decision is irrevocable."

"Why?"

"You don't seem to understand me. You think that I'm a cynic toward the new Government. It is simply that I've decided to cast aside everything and return to my native town because my proposal was not accepted."

A sign of grim determination was visible in his countenance as he uttered these words.

Saigo's suggestion regarding the dispatch of an expeditionary force to Chosen was first adopted by the Government at its Cabinet meeting, and it was also sanctioned by the Emperor Meiji. However, because a few of the Cabinet members, who, under the spell of European civilization, opposed Saigo's plan, the Cabinet decision was reversed. Consequently the Imperial soldiers who had been waiting with high spirits for the order to set out on their mission were deeply disappointed.

If Saigo, who was in charge of the Imperial guards, would remain in Tokyo they might possibly implore him to lead them in a revolt against the Government.

Reveals Real Intention

Saigo disclosed to Sonojo that his real intention was to urge all the officers of the Imperial guards to resign together with him and to take them home with him so as to prevent the occurrence of any uprisings.

Sonojo was silent, head inclined. He realized Saigo's predicament and therefore could not further persuade him to remain in Tokyo. Indeed he was at a loss what to do, whether to follow Saigo, who was his leader as well as his superior, and return to his native town or to remain in Tokyo and discharge his duty as a member of the Imperial Army.

"Sensei," cried Sonojo in a sad tone, "I now realize how you feel, but it's against my will to follow you in this case."

"Why yes, you should remain in Tokyo and do your bit for the sake of your country. My younger brother, Tsugumichi, is also going to remain."

"Thank you. I'm deeply indebted to you, and regret that I must part with you. I'll long remember your words, and will wait for your return to Tokyo some time in the future. Please take good care of yourself."

Three days later, Saigo left Tokyo for his native town in the Province of Satsuma, accompanied by many of his followers. Some of them, unable to leave at the same time, followed later. They were all bitter against Sonojo for not following their leader Saigo.

"Sonojo is a white-livered samurai striving after fame and profit only. Although serving as an officer of the Imperial guards, he seems to be unconcerned about Saigo's resignation and retirement. What a cad!"

Sticks to Job

Each time Sonojo heard these abusive words his blood boiled. Many a time he jumped out of his bed in righteous indignation and thought he might as well resign and follow Saigo, for this was the only way left for him to evade the vituperative attacks directed against him by Saigo's followers. In spite of this, Sonojo finally made up his mind to adhere to what he considered right and refrained from changing his stand toward the Government. It was his loyalty to the Imperial Household, which he had acquired from such savants as Motoori Norinaga and Atsutane Hirata while still in his teens, which had led him to this decision.

In the 5th year of Meiji (1874), at the age of 27, Sonojo was promoted to the rank of major. In the spring of this year he was informed that his aged father was gravely ill in Satsuma. Just about this time Saigo, who had returned to his native town, also in Satsuma, was conducting a private school which had become very popular and this school was known even among those living in Tokyo. Many young men, even those from remote districts, came to attend this school. And it was thought that Saigo was rallying his forces to pit them against the Government.

Under such circumstances, Sonojo felt that, should he return to Satsuma to care for his ailing father, he might possibly be forced to affiliate with the Satsuma clan and thus might not be able to return to Tokyo. Thus, he sent his younger brother, Jokichi Kawakami, to look after his father. Before sending his brother home Sonojo told him that he was exceedingly sorry that he could not return, but that at the thought of the great cause for which he was serving he could not but remain in Tokyo. With these words, he asked his brother to go in his stead and do all he could for their father.

Narrow Escape

Sonojo later discovered that his brother, after having held the funeral services for their father, who finally passed away, was held by the followers of Saigo and forced to attend Saigo's school. Lucky he had not returned to his native town, thought Sonojo.

In December of the 10th year of Meiji (1879) occurred the outbreak of the Seinan War. Since an uprising of the Satsuma force was considered probable at any time, the northward march of this band had to be checked at all costs.

This warning was to be heralded to the Kumamoto garrison under the command for the noted Major-General Kanjo Tani and the only man capable of fulfilling this grave mission was Major Kawakami (Sonojo). He had to overcome many difficulties before he eventually succeeded in arriving at the headquarters of the Kumamoto garrison. But only two days after his arrival the Kumamoto castle was encircled by the Satsuma insurgent army.

The loyal force suffered heavy losses; the chief of the general staff was wounded and the commander of the 13th regiment was killed in action, not to mention many other officers and men who were either killed in action or wounded. The food and water supply in the castle was running low and it was necessary to send some one to the nearest Government reinforcement for help.

Major Kawakami now assuming command of the 13th regiment of

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